FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

R. H. BROWN'S SCHOOL.

THE 1st Session of the year 1863 will open on the 1st Monday in January. The location is in the country, 7 miles north of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C. Rates of tuition, $10, $15 and $20 per session. Males and Females prepared for College. The neighborhood is good and retired, and situation healthy Board can be had at reasonable rates.

Write to R. H. BROWN, Lethe, Richmond Co., N. C.

Dec. 18, 1862. 88*6tpd

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Talladega County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Talladega Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Talladega town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building,—leading from Opalaca to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses; also a cotton gin, grist mill and threshing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of never failing bottom lands, which could be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered, lying on each side of Hatchet creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.

The above land is present every inducement for persons wishing to remove west; or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing; or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.

Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr David Murphy, Fayetteville N C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St Paul's P O, Robeson County, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at "Fair Play P. O." Robeson County, N. C.

M. McNAIR.

Nov. 21st, 1862. 82*tf

Cotton and Woolen Factory for sale.

THE undersigned offer their "Mills," known as the ORANGE FACTORY, for sale. Application can be made to James Webb, Hillsboro', or J. H. Webb on the premises. J. & J. H. WEBB.

Dec. 18, 1862. 88*4w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Christian D Calhoun, dec'd, I will on Tuesday the 20th day of Jan'y 1863, (it being the week of County Court,) offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Rockingham, FIVE VALUABLE NEGRO SLAVES, to-wit: Gabe aged 34 years; George 20; Jim 18; Alex. 12, and Gilma 11 years.

Terms of sale six months credit. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security before the slaves will be delivered.

ARCHIBALD BUIE, Ex'r.

Dec'r 25, 1862 89*3tpd

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862

Geo. W. Williams & Co., vs. New York White Soap Stone Co.

ORDERED by the Court in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants in the said case to appear, plead, answer or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Thomas J. Clegg vs New York White Soap Stone Co.

Death of Plaintiff suggested—I. N. Clegg, Executor, comes into Court and makes himself a party

ORDERED by the Court in two cases of the above entitled cause, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear, plead and replevy, or judgment will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6tpd

Sequestration Sale

of 45,000 Acres of Valuable Lands.

BY virtue of a Decree from the District Court for the District of Florida, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in LAKE CITY, FLA., on

WEDNESD'Y, FEBRUARY 11th, 1863,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., many valuable and desirable tracts of Land, some of which are situated in Suwanee County, some in Levy, several in Marion, and many in Alachua County, and all either on or within convenient distance of the Railroads

All persons desiring places in the richest and most convenient section of the State can be accommodated; for not only do these many tracts (in all comprising over 45,000 acres) embrace every grade of Land, from the very richest Orange Groves, and other unsurpassed Hammocks well adapted to the culture of Sugar and Sea Island Cottons as also the best of well timbered Pine Lands, equally as good for Cotton, down to the poor Sand Hills, in which ever-healthy and delightful residences can be had, convenient, not only to the richer lands, but to a never-failing abundant supply of fish, wild fowl and game. Thus not only do these Lands embrace every grade of quality, but they will be sold in bodies varying from 40 acres to 1000, by which every one can be suited.

To those wishing to remove further south to the most desirable portion of our country, where as many (if not more) of the comforts and luxuries of life can be most easily obtained and where a living can be more easily had than in any other country, this is their opportunity. To capitalists wishing to invest their surplus funds in something permanent and of increasing value—now is your time; such another you will not again have

Terms of sale, CASH, in Confederate Notes or Bonds, payable as soon as the sales are confirmed by the Court.

For further information, numbers of the Lands to be offered, &c, &c., address the subscriber at Gainesville, E Fla, or James Banks, Esq, District Attorney, Lake City. R. W. B. HODGSON, Receiver.

NOTE.—Parties from a distance leaving Savannah, Ga., by Gulf Road on Monday morning, will reach Lake City at 2 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, in time for sale next day.

Gainesville, Fla., Nov. 27, 1862. 84*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1863.

BRAGG'S VICTORY A BARREN ONE.—Like almost all the other Western "victories" (always excepting Morgan's and Price's,) it will be seen that Gen. Bragg could not hold his ground after the terrible beating he gave Rosecranz, but was obliged to retreat, carrying, however, his spoils along. The Richmond Examiner characterises it truly, we think, as "a *disappointment*, not a *disaster*." But the hopes built upon it fall to the ground.

THE MONITOR SUNK!—The news which was discredited yesterday, is fully confirmed to-day, that the yankee monster ironclad, the Monitor, found a watery grave off Cape Hatteras. Thank God for that!

THE YANKEES NOT ADVANCING FROM NEWBERN.—Everything this morning seems to confirm our impressions that the reports of an advance of the yankees from Newbern were unfounded. The following note from the Postmaster at Warsaw was received here this morning:

There is no exciting news. The report that the yankees were advancing in large force on Neuse river is untrue; so says the mail agent. In regard to Stump Sound, only a few landed to destroy salt works. The yankees are receiving reinforcements about Newbern, but not advancing as yet.

At Raleigh, yesterday evening, there was no news from below Kinston.

FROM FORT CASWELL.—A friend writes us on the 4th instant:—

No signs of a fleet here. Considerable cannonading in direction of Masonboro' Sound. Seventy-five cases of Small Pox at Smithville. Two cases here were removed to Smithville. Very few deaths in comparison with the number afflicted; I have only heard of three, two of which were children.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 6.—No tidings have been received of the advance of Foster's army from Newbern, or of a landing of the enemy at Swansboro', up to 12 o'clock to-day; and, with the present prospects of a storm, we do not suppose we shall hear any more from them for several days—perhaps several weeks.—*Journal.*

ILLNESS OF MR. BADGER.—The painful information was received on Monday last of the alarming illness of the Hon. Geo E Badger. The Standard gives the following particulars:—

"We are grieved to state that the Hon. George E. Badger, of this City, was on Sunday morning last prostrated by a stroke of paralysis. He had been making his accustomed morning visit to the Dodd mineral spring, on the outskirts of the City, and on his return was suddenly stricken to the ground. His situation was soon discovered; and he was conveyed to his home in a carriage. Drs. Johnson, E. Burke Haywood, and R. B. Haywood were at once summoned, and all that medical skill could suggest was done for him. On Sunday night he was bled copiously, and he rested well afterwards. We are glad to learn, at 12 M. on Monday, that he is thought to be better.

"Mr. Badger is, we believe, in the 68th year of his age. The temporary obscuration of his great intellect is a calamity to this community and to the State; but his constitution is remarkably robust, and thousands with us will join in the earnest hope that he may be restored and spared to us yet many years."

We learn that on Tuesday afternoon Mr Badger was comparatively comfortable, knowing everybody about him, though not able to articulate well. The impression of our correspondent was that "he will be up again." May God grant it!

P. S. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Badger was better, and the hope that he will be up is strengthened. His mind is clear, and he has a cheerful smile for all who surround him to minister to his wants.

LINCOLN'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.—Abraham Lincoln issued on the 1st inst. the Proclamation of pretended emancipation which he promised in his premonitory Proclamation of the 22d Sept. last. The thing has not as much value as the paper it was written on, except in this view: that it adds another to the motives, already sufficient, impelling the South to fight to the last man before permitting the vile incendiaries to conquer us. It is another form of ravage and murder designed for the South; and if such things are to be done to us if conquered, far better have it done at the point of the bayonet, bravely contending for right and liberty.

We do not publish the Proclamation, of course, but notice that it "enjoins" upon the contrabands "to abstain from violence, unless in necessary self-defence," and "recommends to them to labor faithfully for reasonable wages." And says that "they will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service." And he winds up with the following impious invocation: "Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

"Warranted by the constitution"! Is the man a fool?

Lincoln excepts from the operation of his proclamation the only places where it is in his power to carry its vile purpose into effect, viz: New Orleans and that part of Louisiana in yankee possession, and Norfolk and other parts of Virginia in like possession.

The Proclamation is ridiculed by the N York Times.

The New York World says "it is an empty fulmination." The Baltimore Gazette says that "Lincoln has shot his last arrow."

THE YANKEE ARMY.—We published last week the official statement of the yankee army, numbering in all 1,096,000 officers and men. But the yankee papers figure this away to less than 500 000 in actual service. They say that 150,000 are sick, 180,000 are stragglers and deserters, and that few will be disposed to place the dead and wounded at less than 2 to 300,000, and many at considerably over these figures. Say 300,000, and these items sum up 630,000 and leave the number now in service only 466,000, out of the 1,096,000 who have been mustered from time to time.

Another year, should the war last so long, will use up this remnant of all the yankee grand armies. And they confess that they cannot raise another.

CONSCRIPTS.—The enrolling officers having been required to return the names and ages of all citizens between 18 and 50, including those who have furnished substitutes, has led to an apprehension that all such were to be called out as conscripts. The Winston Sentinel says, no doubt correctly, that this is a mistake; that the object of the Governor in the request is no doubt to ascertain what number of able bodied men will be left in the country when the residue of the conscripts shall be called.

CAMP WHITING, NEAR WILMINGTON, Jan'y 6.

Messrs. E J Hale & Sons: Permit me through your paper to return my thanks to the Cumberland Hospital Association for the following valuable articles so kindly contributed to the members of my company: 5 blankets, 39 woolen shirts and 8 prs socks. Also to the Manchester Knitting Society for 69 prs socks; to Miss Mag Murchison for 3 blankets made of twilled woolen homespun (a splendid article), and 3 woolen shirts; Mrs. Jane E. Murchison 3 homespun blankets lined; and Mrs K P Harmon 2 prs socks.

Very respectfully, J. R. MURCHISON,

Capt. Co. E, 8th Reg't N. C. T.

LINCOLN AS A MILITARY MAN.—The Court of Inquiry on Gen. McDowell is bringing forth some curious facts. Gen. McClellan was examined as a witness, and among other things testified as follows:—

"I have no doubt said, for it has ever been my opinion, that the Army of the Potomac would have taken Richmond had not the corps of Gen. McDowell been separated from it. It is also my opinion that had the command of Gen. McDowell joined the Army of the Potomac in the month of May, by way of Hanover Court House, from Fredericksburg, we would have had Richmond within a week after the junction. I do not hold Gen. McDowell responsible in my own mind for the failure to join me on either occasion."

Who *is* responsible is shown by various orders filed in the case by McDowell himself. One order from Stanton, Sec'y of War, 11th April, tells him to "consider the national capital as especially under your protection, and make no movement throwing your force out of a position for the discharge of this primary duty." Next, on the 24th April, he tells him that "the President desires that you should not throw your force across the Rappahannock at present." On the 17th of May he was directed to co-operate with McClellan in the advance upon Richmond, but to "hold yourself always in such a position as to cover the capital of the nation against sudden dash by any large body of any rebel forces." A week afterwards, 24th May, Lincoln himself telegraphs to McDowell "to lay aside his movement on Richmond" and to take 20,000 men and "capture the forces of Jackson"! either in conjuction with Fremont or with his own 20,000 men. To this McDowell telegraphed back to the Secretary on the same day the following laconic epistle:

"The President's order has been received, is in process of execution. This is a crushing blow to us.

IRWIN McDOWELL, Major-General."

Lincoln telegraphed back, same day:—

"I am highly gratified by your alacrity in obeying my orders. The change was as painful to me as it can possibly be to you or to any one. Everything now depends upon the celerity and vigor of your movement.

A. LINCOLN.

And McDowell again, same day:—

"To his Excellency the President:—I obey your order immediately, for it was positive and urgent, and perhaps, as a subordinate, there I ought to stop; but I trust I may be allowed to say something in relation to the subject, especially in view of your remark that everything now depends upon celerity and vigor of movement.

"I beg to say that co-operation between Gen. Fremont and myself to cut off Jackson or Ewell is not to be counted upon, even if it is not a practical impossibility. Next, that I am entirely beyond helping distance of Gen. Banks, and no celerity or vigor will avail so far as he is concerned. Next, that by a glance at the map will be seen that the line of retreat of the enemy's forces up the valley is shorter than mine to go against him. It will take a week or ten days for my force to get to the valley by this route, which will give it good forage, and by that time the enemy will have retreated. I shall gain nothing for you there, and shall lose much for you here."

This shows upon whose shoulders both McClellan and McDowell fix the responsibility.

The Richmond Whig had recently a capital article on "Lincoln, as our friend," in which it was shown how Lincoln, in this and many other instances, when victory was apparently within the grasp of the yankee Generals, had stept in with some jackassical order and deranged all their plans and turned the scale in our favor. It is evident that McClellan and McDowell would endorse the Whig's views.

Another evidence of this feeling of dissatisfaction with Lincoln comes from Connecticut. The Legislature of that State sent a committee to Fredericksburg to look after their wounded. L. W. Coe, one of the committee, writes as follows:

"You have no idea of the depression there is in the army as the result of this third attempt to go to Richmond. That it is a complete failure no one can deny. The causes of it may be an open question; but one thing is certain: that there will have to be different management, or we shall not be a nation much longer, and shall have Jeff. Davis to rule over us. I dare not write what I think to you, from what I can gather in the limited time I have had for observation and thought; but this is certain: that the President has got to stop acting as Commander-in-Chief, a part of his Cabinet be removed, and another man placed at the head of the army, politicians in and out of Congress silenced, and, more than all, the people take hold of the interest of the country, stop carrying on the war for selfish ends, and also all keep quiet and let the army alone."

COMMUNICATIONS.—We are overrun with all sorts of communications, many more than we can find room for. The authors do not generally take the trouble to condense, and so run the risk of not being printed at all, as they would be if they were brief.

Among those which we see no hope of publishing, is a well written article, only too long, from a soldier of the 21st Reg't, in camp in Virginia, controverting a recent expression of our opinion that the soldiers ought to have a small whiskey ration; especially as they get no coffee. The writer says that his 19 months' experience in the army satisfies him that it is better to do without any whiskey. That he drank it moderately for the first ten months of his service, but since that time, serving under Jackson, he has encountered all sorts of hardships, with little food or covering and no liquor, and finds himself all the better for abstinence from the latter. He says, however, that above all things the soldiers generally covet it, and give $1 for a drink of perhaps half a gill. He has heard of $5 being paid for a drink. By the quart it sells at $12 at his camp (Port Royall, Va.) He says that the only rations issued to the soldiers are, 1½ lbs flour and ½ lbs beef, or sometimes ½ lb of bacon in lieu of beef; and 3 lbs of salt to each 100 men, per day. He complains earnestly that they are not supplied with Irish or sweet potatoes, beans or peas or other vegetables, and no sugar or molasses, or wheat or rye for coffee. He specifies also a want of soap, and speaks with some bitterness of the indifference of officials whose duty it is to supply them. But most of all does he denounce vengeance against the speculators, extortioners, and unfeeling office holders, for whom, he says, there is a day of retribution coming, when the war is ended.

We have thus condensed an article for which we could not find room, and which we had not the heart to throw aside altogether, if for no other reason, for the following passage which occurs in a private note to the Editors, written on the eve of that day usually so abounding with gladness, but to him saddened by absence and privation, and doubtless equally so to his loved ones at home. With what feeling must the soldier have written this!—

"Christmas, the gay and happy season of the year when old and young are filled with many greetings, will soon be here. Those at home can enjoy its happy return with perhaps its usual share of pleasure, while we in camp will fare about as usual."

RESIGNED.—Capt. C. W. Garrett, Assistant Quartermaster of the N. C. Troops, has resigned, and Governor Vance has appointed P. A. Wilson, Esq., of Winston, to that office.

Appointments.—Mr Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, has appointed P. A. Wiley, of Goldsboro', Principal Clerk, and Thomas E Steele, of this city, Assistant Clerk.—*Raleigh Progress*

The Boston Post says: "Would it not be well for an officer to learn to dismount from his horse without tearing off the seat of his pantaloons with his spurs, before attempting to discuss military tactics."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan 5.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen Bragg:

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 5.—Unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenchments, and hearing of reinforcements being sent to him. I withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry is close on his front. BRAXTON BRAGG.

Despatches from Wartrace state that the enemy had not occupied Murfreesboro' this morning. Reports were still coming in that the enemy is retiring to Nashville. Parties just from the front report that Morgan attacked and routed a force of the enemy at Gallatin.

Latest from Murfreesboro'.—CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5.—Our army fell back from Murfreesboro', Saturday night, after a terrible repulse of Breckinridge's division Friday evening. The enemy's loss was equal, if not greater than ours. Hanson's brigade led the charge across Stone River, the enemy's position being carried; but we could not hold it, losing three cannon.

Gen. Hanson, Major Graves and Lieut. Dora, of Breckinridge's staff, were wounded.

Up to 10 o'clock Sunday morning the enemy had not entered Murfreesboro'.

A despatch from the seat of war received this morning, says the enemy entered Murfreesboro' in large force this morning.—*Special to the Richmond Enquirer.*

Special to the Advertiser from Grenada.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 27th says that the movements of the Rebel cavalry in Kentucky caused the entire evacuation of Hickman on the 24th. Great excitement and confusion prevailed at Columbus, and there has been skirmishing four miles out. An attack upon the city is apprehended and every preparation was making for resistance, but no gunboat was there. Rumor places the number of assailants at 15,000. The Confederate troops were interrupting the steamboat communication of the Mississippi river between Columbus and Memphis, and the Bulletin thinks the Yankee expedition to Vicksburg of such magnitude as to bear down all opposition, and any defence of that place to be vain and fruitless.

The Steamer Florida.—The statement of the New York Herald that the steamer Florida had run out of Mobile Bay, coupled with the fact that a "Lt. Low" took possession of the California steamer Ariel, leads us to think that the Yankees are confounding the acts of the Florida with that of Capt. Semmes' vessel. We believe there is no officer on board the Alabama named "Low," while we are sure that the first officer of the Florida bears that name.—*Columbus (Geo.) Times.*

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan'y 6.

I have just received Northern papers of the 3d, 4th and 5th inst.

THE INAUGURATION—SPEECH OF MORGAN.

The inauguration of Gov. Seymour of New York took place at Albany on the 1st inst. After the oath of office had been administered, Gov Morgan delivered an interesting congratulatory address, calling his (Seymour's) attention to the highly prosperous condition of the State, closing with some allusion to national affairs. The millions of people, he said, "who are now aroused by imaginary wrongs to fierce passion cannot at once return to reason. Their resentment must have time to cool, and the delusions under which they are acting to be dissipated. But the day must surely come when the people of the South will again own the same sovereignty, honor the same laws, and fight under the same flag. At present we must use the sword, and it cannot be sheathed until those now in rebellion shall lay down their arms and the Constitution and laws shall have uniform sway."

Gov. Seymour being sworn spoke as follows:

I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States with all its grants, restrictions and guarantees, and I shall support it. I have also sworn to support the Constitution of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it. I have sworn to discharge the duties of the Governor of this State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed. These constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of our official conduct and for your protection and welfare. The first law for my observance is that declaring that it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State. The most strict injunction of the Constitution is that the Governor shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed; and, so help me God, *they shall be*. He would not dwell on the present condition of national affairs. Our position, as a State, has been most happily attended to by my predecessor. My views on this subject will be laid before the Legislature. While knowing that his position gave him but little control over national affairs, he yet wished that before the end of his term of service, the country would be again great, glorious and united as it once was."

The Herald on the Proclamation.—The New York Herald says Lincoln's Proclamation is the "last card of the Jacobins, and that it will determine the success or failure of the Administration with chances heavily against success." It says "it is impracticable, unwise, ill-timed and full of mischief."

The Murfreesboro' Fight.—The Washington Chronicle of the 5th inst., says the "rebels were twice repulsed on Thursday in their fierce attack upon our right and centre." It says "our men suffered terribly, but undinchingly held their ground." The battle was to be renewed on Saturday.

The Herald of the 4th says the fight was renewed Saturday, that the loss was heavy, and the fight terrific. It states that Rosecrans' left wing was terribly repulsed and suffered fearfully.

The same paper thinks, according to all intelligence, that the final issue is in great doubt, and says that Rosecrans, though 8 miles below Murfreesboro' on Friday, did not hold the place on Saturday. The fighting of Saturday was neither long nor serious.

The Herald states that Rosecrans is being reinforced, and is determined to cut up the Confederate army at all hazards.

Grant telegraphed Halleck that Gen. Sullivan had encountered Col Forrest at Spring Hill, Miss., capturing six pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners, arms and horses.

Gen. Rosecrans despatches that the rebels are whipped decidedly, and that the Federals are at Christiana, nine miles from Murfreesboro'. The despatch says the loss of Federal officers is heart rending. On the 2d, Rosecrans with the 4th U. S Cavalry, attacked Wheeler's Cavalry, cut them to pieces and routed them.

A despatch from Cairo 3d, says: But one gunboat at Vicksburg—the Benton, engaged the fortifications, and lost her commander and several of her crew. Banks' forces and Farragut and fleet were expected, but did not arrive.

The Destruction of the Monitor.—The following despatch has been received at the Yankee Navy Department:

"*Hon. Secretary of War:*

"The Monitor, in tow of the Rhode Island, passed Hatteras Shoal Tuesday afternoon—the weather fine and promising. About 9 P. M. equally weather, and about 10 P M it blew hard. At 1:30 A M., on Wednesday, the 31st, the Monitor having sprung aleak, went down. Commander Bankhead and the officers and crew he have nobly and made every effort to save the vessel. The officers and crew of the Rhode Island did everything in their power to rescue the officers and men of the Monitor. Some twenty of the crew are missing whose names are given. The Rhode Island has just arrived. Passed the Monitor at 5 30 this morning 50 to 70 miles North of Hatteras doing well."

Gov. Seymour's First Act.—The first act of Gov Seymour was to notify the Commissioners of the New York Metropolitan police to appear at Albany to answer four charges, the substance of them being the permission given the police to make arbitrary arrests, against the Constitution and laws of the United States and State of New York, and for allowing prisons to be used for the confinement of persons who had committed no crime; and for allowing John A Kennedy to issue an order previous to the November election, for the purpose of intimidating voters by threatening their detention in station houses, subject to the order of the Secretary of War.

At last accounts, though the time had expired, the Commissioners had not appeared, which, the Herald says, is proof of their guilt, and remarks that they will at once be dismissed, and no more arbitrary arrests will be allowed.

Lincoln about to take the Field.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald, under date of the 3d says it is rumored that Lincoln is about to take the field in person in Virginia.

Miscellaneous.—McClellan is to be sent to Fortress Monroe to organize an army there.

There was another dash by Hampton into Dumfries on Friday last. Ten wagons and several public stores were destroyed.

The Washington Chronicle of the 5th says a fight is imminent on the Blackwater.

A despatch from Fayetteville, Arkansas, says the rebel papers captured at Van Buren admit a loss at Prairie Grove of 4,000, and that Gen. Hindman's correspondence was captured. The Rebels were concentrating at Arkadelphia.

A correspondent of the Inquirer, from the Army of the Potomac, says that on the night of the 2d two brigades recrossed the Rappahannock six miles above Fredericksburg, scoured the country and returned.

Lincoln's proclamation was honored with salutes and other demonstrations at Pittsburg, Boston and other places.

Beast Butler was received with complimentary demonstrations at Washington and other points.

The Chicago Times justifies President Davis' retaliatory Proclamation.

Thirty-eight Sioux Indians were hung on the 26th ult., by Lincoln's orders.

In New York, on the 4th, gold 134¾, and closed at 134⅝. Exchange 147⅛.

Another Important Expedition.—FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1.—There have been stirring times here, for some days past, among the troops and war vessels.

Gen. Nagle's division was embarked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Point yesterday. Many other transports, loaded with troops, stores, &c., arrived, and joined the expedition. The fleet is now putting to sea, and comprises about enough men of all arms to take and hold any point on the Southern coast. The destination of this expedition is supposed to be North Carolina; but as a number of iron-clads accompany it, I presume it will go to some important Southern port—say Charleston, Georgetown, Savannah or Mobile. At any rate, it will soon be at its destination, and wherever it goes a heavy blow will be struck. The flag ship is the steamship Woodbury, which has General Nagle and staff on board. It is not known whether he will command the whole force or not—his own division comprising 12 regiments, including the 10th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

[In another portion of the American we see that a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held Friday afternoon, at which, during a discussion, it leaked out that Wilmington, N. C., was to be soon attacked, and we think it probable that the above expedition is intended for that point. In the Chamber the subject of the pirate Alabama was taken up. One gentleman stated that there were already fourteen vessels engaged in the search after the pirate, and that on the forthcoming *raising of the blockade at Wilmington*, the blockading squadron there would join in the pursuit. There are now fifteen vessels blockading Charleston, he added.]—*Pet. Express.*

Later from Europe.—The steamer Asia had arrived, bringing advices from Europe to the 10th.

A rumor is afloat to the effect that France intends sending another note to England and Russia, showing the necessity for peaceful intervention in American affairs.

Schoefield and Bright had addressed their constituents on American affairs, at Birmingham. The former maintained that the South had a perfect right to secede, and recommended recognition. Mr. Bright took a totally different view. He said the South wanted to perpetuate slavery. He eulogised the course of the North and did not believe the rebellion would succeed. Nearly all the London journals condemn Bright's speech.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. William Adcock, near Little Rockfish Village, on the 1st inst., by D. E. Morgan, Esq., Mr. WESLEY H. ADCOCK to Miss PHŒBY E. DOWNING, formerly of Bladen county.

In the immediate vicinity of Rockingham, Richmond county, on the evening of Dec 25th, 1862, Maj. JOHN SMITH to Mrs. SALLIE SMITH.

On the 14th ult., at Greenwood Church, by Dr. Daniel Johnson, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD BROWN, of the 26th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss SYNTHA A. MEDLIN, all of Moore County N. C. Also, on the 28th ult., by Dr. Daniel Johnson, Esq., Mr. JOHN McBRYDE to Miss LYDIA MASHBURN, all of Moore county.

DIED,

Near Cypress Creek, Bladen county, Miss ELIZABETH McMILLAN, in the 88th year of her age. She was a communicant member of the Presbyterian Church for the last 50 years.

In Bladen county, on the 26th Dec'r, Mrs. DORCAS HANEY, in her 85th year.

On the 2-th of December, at the residence of her husband, Gilliam Carter, in Chatham county, N. C., MARTHA CARTER, in the 43d year of her age. Judging from the large congregation that attended her funeral, (which was preached at Brown's Chapel,) on the day of her burial, she must have been a lady much esteemed in her community. R. S. W.

At the residence of his grandfather, Gov. Jno. M. Morehead, of Greensboro, N. C., little "MOREHEAD EVANS," son of Col. P. G. Evans, aged about 5 years. He was running about Christmas morning bright and full of life; by two o'clock that night his little spirit was with the Redeemer, who said "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

In Pittsboro, N. C., on the 25th of Dec., in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. ANN WOMACK, wife of the late Green Womack, and daughter of Hon. Archibald McBryde.

In Moore county, Nov'r 24th, DANIEL E., son of Alex'r and Elizabeth McKenzie, aged 15 years, 6 months and 20 days. Also, on the 27th, Mr. MALCOM McLEAN, in the 75th year of his age, a native of Scotland. Also, on the 29th, Mrs. NANCY McINTOSH, consort of Mr. Murdock McIntosh, in the 73d year of her age.

Harnett County Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **2000 Acres of LAND,** in the county of Harnett N. C., upon which are three different Plantations, with improvements. The Land is all well watered and healthy, and as secure from the yankees as any land in the State. Terms accommodating and easy. Refers to Col. John H Cook, Fayetteville. Address JAMES M. TURNER.

Summerville, Harnett county, N. C. 89-*6tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1862.

Mary Griffen, Kenneth Haynes, Warren Haynes and others, *against* Calvin Haynes, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunberry Haynes and Milton Haynes

Petition for sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Calvin Haynes, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunberry Haynes, and Milton Haynes, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D 1862.

89*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1862.

Robert M Biles, William F. Biles, Daniel Hunsucker and wife Adline, Alexander Biles, *against* John J. Biles, et al.

Petition to sell Slaves.

IT appearing to the Clerk on the affidavit of Alex. Biles one of the petitioners, that John J. Biles, Richard D. Biles, Pleasant H. Biles, Sterling Biles, Thomas E. Biles and Isaac T. Biles, six of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. A Underwood, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Albemarle, the second Monday in Nov. 1862.

D A UNDERWOOD Clk.

89*6tpd] By J. O. ROSS, Dep'y.

Absurd and Slanderous.—The most absurd story yet out, is that the Conservative members of the Legislature held a private caucus to deliberate on certain propositions coming from Mr. Stanly, to the effect that if North Carolina would return to the Union, the Federals would guarantee the protection of the property of the people; and that said caucus took a vote on it, and refused by only *one* vote, the acceptance of Mr. Stanly's proposition.

We do not know how this foolish and slanderous story originated, nor do we care. We know enough about those denominated "Conservatives" to know that it is a most absurd lie, and feel certain that no respectable man will vouch for it. The old Union men were the last to give up the Union as it was and they will be the last to listen to any terms that do not begin with a distinct recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. They have not been giving their sons and pouring out their money for naught, nor will they yield their cherished resolve for Constitutional liberty and the independence of the South, while they can pull a trigger or raise a dollar. Any one who affects to believe less of them, must be worse than a fool. Look for such soulless creatures among those who before the war, were going to "wade to their knees in blood" "shed the last drop," &c., but have ever since been diligently employed in speculation. We have before our mind's eye several such blatant, "rantancherous," huzzaing, blood-thirsty secessionists, remaining quietly at home, and may be seen slipping about, scenting out chances for making money. They are the men who will take protection for their trash and more worthless lives. Let the people mark them, and watch the progress of this revolution, and they will see our predictions verified in spirit at least, should be spared the mortification and ruin of a literal fulfilment.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, we learn that the secret meeting referred to, was a secret meeting of the Legislature, at which Gov. Vance read a communication from the Federal Military Gov. Stanly, and his reply to the same. That reply we have heard spoken of as one of the best things Gov. Vance has done, and received the *unanimous applause of the Legislature.* From this, doubtless, originated the false and absurd story whispered about in this town in private circles, for the purpose of prejudicing the people against the Legislature. The same persons profess great admiration and respect for Gov. Vance, who, they say, defeated the treasonable attempt referred to above; but their professions have this signification and no more, they desire a breach between the Governor and the people who elected him.

Salisbury Watchman.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having recently undertaken public duties, incompatible with proper attention to the property hereinafter described, will sell at Auction, for Cash, (currency,) at 12 o'clock M., on the 20th Jan'y next, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) his Tract of LAND in Moore County, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, about half way between Carthage and Asheboro', containing about 607 Acres, of which some 50 or 60 acres is probably cleared, and well fenced, and some four acres good Meadow. It has on it a comfortable DWELLING, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Store House, spacious Stables, &c.

The sale will be made at the premises, and immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

He will also sell, at private sale, his Lots and Residence in the town of Asheboro', with, or without Two Farms, near the village. One of the farms about a mile from the village, contains about 100 acres, 80 acres of which is in cultivation. It has on it some 8 or 10 acres of good meadow. About 40 acres is seeded, in good order, with a superior variety of wheat, and with rye and winter oats. The remainder is in good condition for a corn crop. Three-fourths of the outside fence of this place is built of stone. The other tract, about 3 miles from the village, contains 305 acres;—about 60 acres in cultivation—some 15 acres of which is seeded in Winter oats—the rest intended for corn next year.

The property in Asheboro' consists of several contiguous lots, containing about 10 acres, all of which is in excellent condition; has on it an orchard of more than 200 trees, in bearing condition—consisting of choice varieties of apple, peach, pear, cherry and other fruit trees;—about 8 acres of highly fertilized and productive meadow.

The dwelling is 52 x 20 feet, with a wing 18 x 26 feet, both two stories high. The rooms of the main building are all plastered in plain hard finish style; four of them spacious and with good fire places; one a dormitory, without fire place, and one a library room, fitted up with moveable shelves, &c. The wing has two rooms with fire places, a dining room and one room without a fire place, with fixed wardrobes, and a spacious and dry cellar under the building. The out-buildings consist of a kitchen, three negro houses with two rooms in each of them, four of the rooms having each a fire place, and one of them a store; well house with pantry, a large smoke house carriage house, wood house, two offices, each with two rooms and one fire place; a framed barn 54 x 30 feet, with stable room for 8 horses, space for sheaf wheat enough to produce 500 bushels; two ceiled garners capable of holding each 500 bushels of grain, with a basement story to shelter cattle; and also separate cow houses; a

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR McLEANSVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 6, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Much has been said and written in censure and in praise, of the management of the Military Hospitals in the city of Richmond. Some facts have lately come to my knowledge with reference to at least two of these Hospitals, which were exceedingly gratifying to me as I doubt not they will also be to you and your numerous readers who have friends in the army, liable at any time to be sick or wounded.

A young friend of mine from this county, a Captain in the 21st Reg't, was wounded in the great battle of Fredericksburg, and taken to the Second Georgia Hospital, Richmond. His father visited him there, remaining several days,—long enough to see for himself the complete and admirable arrangements for the comfort, especially of the wounded. He brought his son home, but declares *he cannot be as well cared for as he would have been in the Hospital.*

Another friend of mine, a Captain in the 57th Reg't, was wounded in the same battle, and taken to the Medical College Hospital. He wrote to his brother in this county to come to see him, but not to come with any thought of bringing him home, that he will not come, that he is better off than he can possibly be at home.

Now, these are men of means, who at home can have everything that the tenderest solicitude can suggest or money procure.

My friend who brought on his son, also speaks in the highest terms of the arrangements for the wounded, passing through Petersburg—ambulances, with sufficient help in lifting, were ready to carry them from Depot to Depot, or to carry those compelled to lie over to an excellent Hospital. But in Raleigh, I blush to say it, there was nothing of the kind—*no ambulance, no help, no Hospital.*

In view of such facts would it not be well for our Legislators to turn their attention to the "Greeks at their own doors," instead of sending committees to Richmond?

It will not do to trust to the irregular and spasmodic display of private charity, *sometimes* seen at the Depots and on the trains of our Railroads. DOMINIE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WORTHY OF RECORD.

Messrs. Hale:—Gentlemen:—Be so kind as to allow me as Pastor of the Baptist congregation in Fayetteville, through your paper, to say that we have the honor and pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of our proportion of the handsome contribution, voluntarily made to the various religious congregations of the town, by the gentlemen connected with the Arsenal. Such generosity is highly commendatory of those by whom it has been exhibited, and it is duly appreciated. We have appropriated it to the clothing of the poor and destitute children that frequent our Sabbath-school; some of whom may rise up at a future day and call the donors blessed. I hereby present to those gentlemen, our warm acknowledgments for their kindness and liberality.

J. McDANIEL

[The sums were handed to the several churches some time ago.—OBSERVER.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP WHITING, near Wilmington, Jan'y 7.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: My company are again indebted to the liberality of the Cumberland Hospital Association, for another valuable contribution, received on yesterday, of forty prs pants, seven coats, twenty-two prs of socks, and four prs gloves, which you will please add to my acknowledgment of the 6th inst.

Very respectfully,

J. R MURCHISON,
Capt. Co. E. 8th Reg't N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS, 53d REG'T. N. C. M.
COL. JOHN A. PEMBERTON, COMMANDING.

Mrs Jno C Smith, 2 comforts, 1 pr socks; Mrs Mary Smith 1 woolen and 2 carpet blankets; Miss Lou Smith 6 prs woolen socks; Mrs Sarah McLelland 1 pr woolen socks, 59 religious tracts; Miss Elizabeth Blue 1 pr wool socks; Miss Nancy Blue 1 pr wool socks; Miss Effie J Godwin 1 pr wool socks; Mrs Bedford Tew 1 yarn and 1 cotton shirt, 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 4 prs socks, 1 quilt; Miss Delpha A Price 1 pr wool socks; Miss H H Taylor 1 pr socks; Miss Flora McLelland 1 woolen blanket; Mrs H L Godwin 1 pr pants, 1 shirt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Alford Royals 1 pr yarn pants, 1 yarn and 1 cotton shirt, 2 prs socks; Mrs Jno McDaniel 2 carpet blankets, 4 prs wool socks; Jos Lee 2 prs drawers; Mrs Robt McMillan 4 carpet blankets, 2 prs socks; Master Thos McLaurin 1 blanket; Mrs C Evans 1 blanket; Mrs J H Hawley 8 wool night caps, 1 pr cloth gaiters.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—You will confer a favor by publishing the following additional donations from 50th Reg't N. C. M.: Mrs B N Watson 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs D H Albright 1 quilt; Mrs Sally Brewer 1 quilt; Miss Mary E Bray 1 pr socks, 1 comfort; Mrs Caleb Johnson 1 pr socks; Jno Cheek $5; Mrs Martha Lambert 8 prs socks; Mrs Abby Bowen 1 pr socks; Mrs Saunders 1 counterpane; Jas Pace 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 1 pr shoes; Mrs Susannah Headen 3 prs shoes, 3 blankets 1 pr socks; Wm Headen 4 prs shoes; Mrs Holmes 1 comfort; Mrs A J Goldston 3 prs socks, 1 shirt; Miss Nancy Martin 2 prs drawers; E & D McIver 7 prs wool socks, 8 yds woolen jeans; Mrs Jno A McDonald 1 coverlet, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr gloves.

A. G. HEADEN, A. Q. M.

FOR THE OBSERVER

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS, 59th REG'T N. C. M
S. J. COBB, COMMANDING, (ROBESON.)

Capt C Little's Dist.—Mrs Ann McGugan 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers; Miss Mag McGugan 2 prs socks, 1 neck comfort; D W McGugan 1 overcoat; Mrs A Little 1 blanket, 2 prs drawers, 1 pr socks; Mrs C Little 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks; Miss Mary Barlow 1 woolen counterpane; Mrs Mary McNatt 1 woolen counterpane; Mrs C Baxter 1 blanket; Miss Isabella McGugan 2 prs socks; Mrs D B McGugan 2 prs socks, 1 blanket; Miss C Morrison 1 blanket, 1 towel; Mrs Col Cobb 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Charlotte Cobb 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Rev J H Cobb 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Bettie A Cobb 1 pr socks, 2 neck comforts; W C McNeill 1 pr shoes; Mrs Wm C McNeill 2 blankets, 3 prs socks, 5 yds woolen domestics, 1 pr pants; Mrs Alex Johnson 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Sallie P Currie 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs D Malloy 2 prs socks, 2 neck comforts, 1 pr gloves; Daniel McEachern 1 blanket; Mrs P Brown 1 blanket, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr gloves; Mrs C Brown 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Flora Munroe 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Arch'd McDonald $5; Daniel Shaw $5.

Capt J Currie's,—McCrimmon's Dist.—Mrs Charles Munroe 1 blanket; Mrs Arch'd McNeill 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 1 neck comfort, 1 bundle sage and red pepper; Mrs David Currie 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 2 neck comforts; Mrs J T Crawley 2 pr socks; Mrs Angus McDonald sen'r 2 blankets, 1 quilt, 1 vest; H L Johnson $1; Mrs Daniel McLeod 1 pr socks.

The following articles were sent direct to the Reg't's: Mrs P Conoly 3 suits jeans, 1 neck comfort, 2 prs gloves, 3 prs socks, 1 blanket; Mrs Alex H Currie 2 hats, 4 prs shoes; Mrs Alex H Currie 4 prs pants, 4 coats, 8 shirts, 8 prs drawers, 4 prs socks, 4 neck comforts; Mrs Flora A Conoley 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs pants, 2 prs socks, 1 pr shoes, 1 pr gloves, 1 neck comfort, 1 vest, 1 blanket; Mrs M McEachern 1 double blanket, 1 quilt, 6 prs socks, 3 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 1 neck comfort; Mrs H R Graham 1 pr socks, sent to Company D, 51st Reg't. Mrs Jane Currie 2 prs gloves, 1 pr socks; Misses Mary and Sarah Livingston 2 prs socks, 3 neck comforts, 2 shirts, 1 pr shoes, to the "Highland Boys," 24th Reg't. And the following articles from the Antioch Soldier's Aid Society: John McInnis $7; Miss Melinda A Johnson 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs D J McInnis 1 blanket; D J McInnis 1 pr shoes; Miss Christian McInnis 1 pr socks; Miss M E McInnis 2 prs socks; Miss M J McMillan 1 blanket; Miss Kate McMillan 1 pr socks; Jas Currie $2; Neill Graham $4; Mrs Jennet McBryde 4 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 4 prs socks, 2 prs gloves, 2 neck comforts, 2 prs pants, 2 prs shoes, to Co. D, 46th Reg't.

Capt D M Currie's Dist.—Mrs M McGeachy 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 1 pr drawers, 1 vest; Miss M Little 1 pr socks; Wm Carlile 1 pr shoes; Mrs W Carlile 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Mrs E T Regan 1 blanket; Mrs N McKainey 1 pr socks; Miss E Carlile 2 prs socks; Mrs Alex'r McMillan 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 3 prs socks, 1 pr gloves; Ora, a slave, 1 pr socks.

Collected by Thos M Watson, Capt McEachern's Dist.—Mrs A McMillan 1 blanket; Miss Mary A McMillan 2 prs socks; Miss Flora Peterson 1 pr socks, 1 blanket; Miss Sallie Peterson 1 pr socks; Miss Janet McLeod 1 vest, 1 pillow, 1 pr socks; Mrs Margaret McPhaul 1 flannel shirt and drawers, 1 pr socks; Miss February Currie 2 prs socks; Evander McEachin 1 pr shoes, 1 pr socks; Mrs Mary McNeill 3 prs drawers, 2 prs socks, 1 blanket; Mrs F Love 1 blanket; Mrs E Graham 2 prs drawers, 4 prs socks, 1 blanket; Miss Penelope McDougald 1 flannel shirt and drawers; Mrs Harriet Purcell 2 blankets, 2 prs pants, 6 prs socks; Mrs Kate E Watson 1 blanket, 2 prs flannel drawers, 1 flannel shirt; Arch'd Purcell $60.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I wish through your paper to acknowledge the receipt of 2 prs woolen pants, 4 prs woolen socks, 1 comforter, 2 shirts, from Mrs R D Melvin and Miss Sallie Fisher of Bladen county. Such gifts none know how to appreciate but a soldier, and such things save many a man from suffering during the cold winter months.

Fort Fisher, Jan'y 7. M.

WAR NEWS.

More Good News from the West.—MOBILE, Jan. 7.—A special despatch to the Register, dated Grenada, 6th, says: An Aid of Gen. Forrest arrived here this evening, and reports the capture of Trenton, Union City and Humboldt, with 2,000 prisoners, two cannon and a large amount of commissary stores.

The attack on Jackson was a feint (of the Confederates) to cover this operation.

The Railroad was destroyed from Jackson to Columbus.

The Attack on Vicksburg.—The Petersburg Express copies from late yankee papers the substance of dispatches said to have been received at Cairo from Gen. Sherman, in which that worthy professes to have taken by storm the rebel position in front of Vicksburg on Sunday the 4th inst. As to which the Express says, "We saw a gentleman last night who left Vicksburg last Sunday. He says we had whipped the enemy at every point of attack, and what is more, that we shall continue to whip him in that quarter, even though he were to bring a half million of men against us. So much for Sherman's lying despatches.

The New York Tribune's Holly Springs correspondent estimates the loss by Van Dorn's raid upon that place at $6,000,000. Among the private property destroyed was $1,000,000 worth of cotton. The Masonic building, used as an ordnance store-house, containing a million rounds of ammunition, with a large quantity of shells, was totally destroyed. Col. Murphy and all his men were captured.

From our Army in Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 8.—It is believed that our army will defend the line of Duck river. Murfreesboro' is said to be unoccupied by either force. Morgan and Forrest have returned. They captured and paroled 3,000 prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 8.—Gen. Bragg made speeches at Delherd and Winchester, on Monday, to the citizens. He assured them that he did not mean to desert them. He would make a stand between Alliance and Tallahoma. He stated that he fell back because his troops needed repose, being perfectly exhausted. He said our loss was 7,000, while the enemy's was between 15,000 and 20,000.

The enemy has advanced six miles beyond Murfreesboro'. Along the entire route of their advance they have committed the usual outrages, such as stealing private property, robbing houses and running off negroes.

Matters on the Border.—RICHMOND, Jan. 9.—Yesterday during the day a report was circulated on the streets that the enemy, in large force, had appeared on the Rappahannock opposite Port Royal. Passengers by the train last night assure us that there is no foundation for the statement, and that everything is quiet as usual.

From the Valley country there is no news, except a repetition of the old story that the enemy are committing every species of depredation, and lording it over the inhabitants with remorseless severity. Reports represent that they are robbing the farmers of their supply of meat for the year, and taking whatever they desire for the support of their hireling soldiery.—*Dispatch.*

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Immense Preparations of the Enemy.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—The following has just been received from Kinston, N. C., dated to-day:

The enemy beyond doubt is making immense preparations for an advance. Reinforcements are daily arriving from Suffolk. The Yankees at Morehead City and Newbern are 50,000 strong, under command of Foster. They will probably attack Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsboro' simultaneously, to prevent reinforcements leaving either place. It is reported that they are now cooking marching rations.

The Passaic (iron-clad) was towed into harbor at Beaufort, N. C., disabled, having lost her turret and guns, and leaking so badly that her pumps were kept going constantly. The steamer which towed the Monitor has not been heard from. The consternation at the loss of vessels is great.

Yankee Force at Newbern.—RALEIGH, Jan. 9.—We learn from a perfectly reliable source that there were in the waters of Newbern, on Wednesday last, no fewer than *fifty-five* Yankee transports. The forces there include the commands of three Major Generals, usually, in the Yankee army, 15,000 each, which gives the full force there at some 45,000 to 50,000 at least. As we before stated this intelligence is reliable.—*State Journal.*

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., Dec. 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 138. 1. The General Commanding takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army, his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor and devotion displayed by them, which under the blessing of Almighty God, have added the victory of Fredericksburg to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march, performed with celerity under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops, and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparations for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time and on the ground of its own selection.

It was encountered by less than twenty thousand of this brave army, and its columns, crushed and broken, hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory.

That this great result was achieved with a loss small in point of numbers, only augments the admiration with which the Commanding General regards the prowess of the troops, and increases his gratitude to Him who hath given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appeal in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing, give assurance of hope that under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, the coming year will be no less fruitful of events that will ensure the safety, peace, and happiness of our beloved country, and add new lustre to the already imperishable fame of the army of Northern Virginia.

R. E. LEE, General.

Kentucky Protests against Lincon's Proclamation.—RICHMOND, Jan. 7.—A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that in response to a circular letter from Gov. Robinson, two-thirds of the members of the Kentucky Legislature have declared in favor of taking the State out of the Union, if Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is enforced.

According to the Superintendent's notice the Mail Train on the W. & W. R. R., will leave at 2½ o'clock to-morrow morning, and pass over Neuse River Bridge for the first time since its destruction by the Yankee Vandals in their recent advance on Goldsboro.

Wilmington Journal, 7th.

FROM THE NORTH.

HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS.

Our attentive special Reporter [says the Richmond Enquirer 8th] has furnished us with unbroken files of Northern papers, bringing our dates from the United States down to the 5th instant. The papers contain long accounts of the fight at Murfreesboro', and the second attack upon Vicksburg. In speaking of the first named fight, the Herald says the losses of the Yankee army, since Wednesday morning, amount to about 4,000 in killed and wounded, of which 600 are killed. It also estimates the loss in prisoners at several thousand, and says the "Rebels on the first day captured 26 guns and disabled 6." The Herald says Gen. Ben. F. Cheatham was captured.

The Herald of the 5th, has an editorial on the rumored intervention in American affairs, by the Emperor Napoleon. We annex the entire article:

Another proposition for Mediation to be made by Napoleon.—The Asia arrived yesterday, with three days later news from Europe. We learn that the Emperor of the French will address another circular to the courts of England and Russia upon the necessity of immediate mediation or intervention in the affairs of this country. We are not inclined to believe that either of these Powers will return a more favorable answer to Napoleon than was made to his first demand of a similar nature; but we deem the fact of his making this second proposal most significant of an evil intent towards our Union.

It is, we fear, the last move before the recognition by France alone of the Davis Government. Napoleon will say: "I appealed to you twice to act with me. You refused. My necessities will brook of no more delay. I recognize the Southern Confederacy. My people are starving. I must have cotton." Our blockades will be broken after a short pause, allowing time to England to follow the example France will have set her. It is for this purpose—the breaking of the blockade—that France has several of her tremendously powerful plated frigates in our waters. She had no need of them for the inland expedition to Mexico. She well knew that as the Mexicans have no navy, her armored vessels were of no use in the Gulf, save as regards any emergencies which might arise in case of a recognition by France of the Davis Government.

We must not expect that fear of the consequences will deter France from an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. We have, up to the present moment, proved incapable of putting down the rebellion, and, as a natural consequence, Napoleon will feel assured that, strengthened by his aid, Davis would prove too strong for us. The disastrous defeat at Fredericksburg will add to the probabilities of this conclusion, and only make Napoleon deem himself the more secure in his movement against us. He will reason from facts, as he has an undoubted right to, and will judge that we are incapable of subduing his forces, combined with those of Davis. We must not expect him to judge us as we judge ourselves, nor that he should be aware of our entire resources; and thus we must admit that were he to interfere events would seem to give him reason. We are divided upon questions of vast import to the life of our Union, and make to the world a sorry spectacle.

Another inducement to Napoleon to interfere will be the decree of emancipation. He will understand that all chances for cotton crops are at an end until that question is settled; he will pretend that fearful crimes and horrors will follow the workings of that decree throughout the South; that servile insurrection, upon a scale to terrify all mankind, will soon arise, and he will make humanity a reason for interference; and we much fear that here he will be met in a like spirit by England, both nations foreseeing that their supplies of cotton will be cut short if the negroes are to be freed. From Russia we may continue to expect friendly relations. She has no immense interest at stake, pushing her on to interfere in our struggle; the emancipation decree will not prove to her the bugbear it will to France and England. She has just set the example of an extended and vast emancipation, and will more than likely sympathize with Mr. Lincoln's decree. Be that as it may, we are assured that France and England will deem it a fearful blow at their commerce, and that from motives of self-interest they may feel all the more inclined to aid Davis.

The French Minister at Washington, it is said openly states that during this month his government will mediate in favor of the South. This assertion of M. Mercier's, if true, puts all doubt upon that question at an end. We must, and are doubtless, preparing to meet with energy and determination the coming eventualities which menace all we hold dear. The people will call to a severe account those having the management of our affairs if, at this hour of peril they neglect their manifest duties. We must prepare to battle for our constitution and laws—for our great and glorious Union. There is not a moment to be lost. Let our immense resources be fully developed, and above all, let party squabbles and the intrigues of politicians cease in this the moment of great danger to our beloved country. There must now be a united movement. We must prepare to sustain, at all perils, the integrity of our republic.

The European news is quite interesting. The fast Clyde steamer Vulcan had been sold to the Confederates, and was about to start on a cruise, having previously had a thorough overhauling.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star says there is very little doubt that the distressed condition of the manufacturing districts in France inclines the Emperor to listen more attentively to Mr. Slidell, the Southern Commissioner, than he otherwise would have done.

The Paris Moniteur says some journals exaggerate the tendency of the course of France when offering mediation in America, and entirely misunderstand its character.

The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of France is deepening daily, and threatens to become serious. In England the distress of the operatives was steadily on the increase.

The New York stock market was very active on Saturday, but the recent large advance led to a pretty general realization of profits, and prices fell off one and a half per cent. in consequence. The money market was easy at five a six. Gold closed at 134⅜ to 134½. Exchange was firm at 147½. Cotton closed buoyant at 68c a 68½c. Whiskey had advanced to 40c.

Later from the North.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 9. We received at a late hour last night, from our Special Reporter (says the Richmond Enquirer,) a copy of the New York Herald of the 6th inst.

The Battle of Murfreesboro'.—Gen. Rosecranz has despatched to the War Department a history of the protracted contest at Murfreesboro, which he says ended in the total defeat of the Rebel army and their disorderly flight towards Tallahoma.

In his dispatch of the 4th inst. he says, "Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in hospitals at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000."

The New York Herald editorially admits that Rosecranz lost 10,000 men, several hundred wagons, and thirty cannon.

The Herald of the 5th says that Grant had taken Vicksburg, after five days hard fighting, "a series of desperate battles. It says,

"Up to Monday morning Gen. Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works. The firing on the fourth and last line of defence on the Jackson and Vicksburg road had ceased, and the indications were that this line—just two miles from Vicksburg—had surrendered. Before taking the fortifications Gen. Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport railroad—work which was successfully accomplished. He was reinforced on Sunday night by 9,000 men from Gen. Grant's army by way of the river. The whole of the Union force at Vicksburg is now about 40,000 men.

The above assertion of the Herald (says the Enquirer) is based upon a paragraph which that paper says appeared in the Grenada Appeal of the 31st ult. The landing, according to the Herald, was effected on the 26th ult., yet the Yankees were not in possession of Vicksburg on the 2nd *of the present month*, as will be seen by General Pemberton's telegraphic dispatch which was published in the Enquirer of last Monday.

The proceedings of the Yankee Congress were unimportant.

A resolution declaring Grant's order expelling the Jews from his department, tyrannical, usurping and unjust, and requesting the President to countermand the same, was introduced by Mr. Powell, and laid over.

A bill was also introduced authorizing the issue of $300,000,000 more of Treasury notes, and recommending the additional issue of $300,000,000 six per cents redeemable in one, two and three years, and $500,000,000 at twenty years.

Beecher in Peril.—As the cars *en route* to New York, stopped at Elizabeth, N. J., on the evening of the 5th, the passengers noticed an unusual commotion among the citizens, who were assembled in large numbers in the vicinity of the railroad station. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the indignation of the people had been aroused in consequence of a report that Henry Ward Beecher has arrived and was to preach one of his characteristic sermons in the goodly city of Elizabeth. The crowd manifested the most hostile intentions towards Beecher, whom they were looking up in all directions. That gentle man, however, managed to elude this very unpleasant vigilance, and having secured the services of a posse of policemen, he was stealthily conveyed to the cars and rolled back to New York without preaching his sermon.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 5th inst. has a long account of what the Tribune terms a "week's fighting in Tennessee." This account says, that "at the close of Wednesday's battle, the rebels occupied the ground held by our forces in the morning, had captured twenty-six and disabled six pieces of our artillery, and taken several thousand prisoners. They could then fairly claim a victory.

Secretary Smith's Resignation.—Sec'y Smith attended a special Cabinet meeting on Wednesday for the last time, and formally gave in his resignation. He has left the city in order to open the Court assembling in Indianapolis on Monday next. [We believe Lincoln has appointed him Judge.]

Ship Ashore.—A letter from Fortress Monroe, to Mr. J. C. Coale, insurance agent, says:—

The ship before reported ashore near Hog Island is the *International*, one of Banks' Expedition, with Government property on board. Assistance has been sent from Old Point, but she will probably be a total loss as the tide ebbs and flows in her. Her materials will be saved.

The Markets.—The markets are thus summed up in the Herald, of the 6th:

The stock market was active and excited yesterday, and prices were all higher in the morning, the advance being from 1 to 2 per cent on the speculative railway shares. In the afternoon extreme prices of the morning were not sustained. Gold rose to 135¼, closing at 134¾ bid. Exchange advanced to 148½ a 148¾. Money was easy at 5a6 per cent. The bank statement shows an increase of $3,970,017 in deposits, $173,748 in specie, and $165,349 in loans. The cotton market was more active yesterday, and prices of middlings were up to 68½c a 69½c, with sales and resales reported of 1,400 bales. There was a good business transacted in flour, which advanced 5c. a 10c., as likewise in wheat, which was 2c., and corn, which was 1c. dearer.

Later from Europe.—The steamer City of Washington had arrived at New York, bringing European dates to the 25th ult.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says that Government has issued orders warning the Alabama from British ports, and that if any more British property should be destroyed by her, the Government would destroy the Alabama. The London Times ridicules the idea that the Government would be held responsible for acts of the Alabama.

The Times publishes a strong secession letter from Commander Maury. He repudiates the idea of a re-union, and says the South is well supplied with arms, and is as determined as ever. He says that the customs receipts at Charleston were greater in July than for the corresponding month of the past ten years.

It is semi-officially denied that M. Drouyn de L'Huys has spoken to foreign Ministers of the advisability of mediation.

The Patrie asserts that Mr. Lincoln, on the demand of Spain, cashiered the Captain of the Montgomery, and promised the necessary indemnity to Spain.

Numerous journals attack the recent diplomatic correspondence laid before Congress, and denounce its tenor. The London Times says such coorrespondence can scarcely be required to maintain and perpetuate amicable relations. It takes pleasure in believing that the tone of the Government has not been faithful to the feelings of the American people.

The two years' men in the yankee army.—Some of the best yankee generals have expressed much solicitude in regard to the yankee regiments whose two years' terms of service expire next April or May. The first thirty-eight regiments from the State of New York, will go out of service in May, and among these, it is said are some of the best regiments in the yankee army. The "Herald" says congressional action will be necessary to restore to the army its best officers and men after the period alluded to.

Marine Losses in the United States for December.—The New York World of January 1st publishes the Marine losses for December—a total of forty-three vessels, valued at $4,461,000, of which the "captured and burned" and "missing" are as follows:

Ships T. B. Wales (value) $138,000, Levy Starbuck 32,000, A. Child 140,000, H. Hastings 60,000, North Atlantic 175,000, Bark Avon 500,000, Brig Advance 22,000, Schrs. Chapman 12,000, Francis Lane 6,000. Total $1,127,000. To which add Ariel $360,000; making $1,487,000. The Avon, Advance, Chatham and Francis Lane are "missing," for which deduct $540,000, and it leaves Semmes' work for December $947,000.

The Bill admitting West Virginia into the Union signed by the President.—It is stated positively by Virginia members of Congress, that Mr. Lincoln has signed the bill erecting the forty-eight counties of Western Virginia into a State, to be called "Kanawha." It is reported that in announcing the fact he said he had "laid aside his overcoat and gloves and intended to be President awhile."

The Past and Future.—The New York World of January 1st closes a retrospect of 1862 as follows:

"For us, then, the retrospect of 1862 is infinitely clouded and mournful. Would to Heaven we could see a brighter light upon the brow of 1863."

"But, (continues the World) if all signs fail not, the New year is to pronounce the end and doom of all the hopes which have survived the disappointment and the discouragement of the old. From contempt we are now to pass into annihilation of all the ends for which we have been struggling and suffering so long."

A gloomy past has closed, a gloomier future opens. Defeat in the field, imbecility in the Council, discord in the country, national revenues squandered, national life itself almost destroyed, and for what? To force upon an unwilling people an odious and detested Government. By force of arms to wrest from "the governed" that "consent" which can alone give "rightfulness to the government."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The New York Legislature.—The Legislature of the State of New York assembled at Albany on the 6th inst. The fact that the Governor just inaugurated was elected in opposition to the radical and embecile administration at Washington, in connection with the fact, that the conservative and radical factions are so nearly equally divided, has caused more than ordinary interest to be felt in Gotham, in regard to the doings at Albany. The conservative party have a working majority in the Assembly, and it was thought, would be able to secure the organization of that branch of the Legislature, without the assistance of the Union Democrats. The Governor will, beyond doubt, have this branch of the Legislature to cooperate with him.

The sixty-five conservative votes in the Assembly secure to that party a working majority, and render them responsible for the action taken on all measures submitted to them. It likewise gives them full power to prevent the election of U. S. Senator this winter if they see fit to do so.

The Senate is largely Republican, thus being in a position to counteract the decisions of the Assembly, effectually block the plans of the Governor and defeat the measures of the conservative House. There may, however, be a change in this majority before many weeks of the session roll away. Should the radicals attempt to secure the endorsement of any of their extreme measures, the present party lines will undoubtedly be broken up and a new division line drawn, in which the conservative republicans and democrats will vote and work together, leaving the radicals or rabid republicans in a minority "out in the cold" by themselves. The Herald says "the political revolution that commenced its progress at the October elections is still making rapid strides and there is no telling what change it may have made in the minds of the State Senators who were elected on different issues and nearly one year before the revolution commenced."

Richmond Enquirer.

VALUABLE COAL FIELD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the VALUABLE COAL FIELD, known as "Horneville," and situated in Chatham County, in the celebrated Deep River Coal and Iron Region of North Carolina. It is 43 miles from Fayetteville, by Railroad, and about the same distance from Raleigh. The first coal discovered in North Carolina, was found upon this tract of land in 1848, when it was purchased by five gentlemen, who obtained a Charter, a common seal and stock book; and accepted the Charter in due form for the purpose of commencing operations. At that time there was no river navigation or Railroad communication to Fayetteville, and these gentlemen soon thereafter moving to different sections of the country, and being of entirely different occupations, could form no definite or concerted agreement to work or sell until now. They now propose to sell, and can give a clean and *bona fide* title, without any incumbrance whatever, as no stock has ever been issued to the parties.

The "Horneville" Coal Fields are embraced in a tract of land comprising about 450 acres, and it is estimated that about 80 acres are underlaid with the 6 feet vein of coal. The balance of the 450 acres afford a good quality of tillable soil for agricultural purposes, abounding in timber and land of a highly productive character.

Supposing that there are 80 acres of this tract underlaid with coal—the vein of coal having been ascertained to be 6 feet in depth—each acre would yield 9680 cubic yards of coal, or 7295 tons; which at $4 per ton, at the mines, would yield $29,180 per acre. But supposing one-third of this to be wasted in various ways, (a large allowance) there would yet remain $19,457 per acre of saleable coal. This multiplied by 80 acres will amount to $1,556,560, and this, too, independent of the remaining portion of the 450 acres.

The facilities for getting this coal to market are at present afforded by the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Railroad. This road is in operation at present 40 miles from Fayetteville to McIver's Depot, about 2 miles from the Egypt Shaft; (the balance to that point being already graded, and now under contract,) thence to the Horneville Coal Field, about 2½ miles, with navigable river connecting the two last named points.

A Railroad is also in course of construction from Raleigh to these same Coal Fields—which will pass directly through this property—by which improvements coal can be forwarded by rail either North or South. A ready transportation to market, it will thus be seen, is already afforded by one of these Roads, and the other will be completed without delay, as it is now under contract to men of undoubted energy who are pushing forward the work with the utmost dispatch.

In reference to the quality of this coal, it may be proper to annex the following extract from Professor Emmons' Report, page 251, 252: "The combustion of this coal, and the ease with which it can be ignited, are important qualities. It burns briskly, with a brilliant and free combustion. It therefore gives a pleasant and agreeable fire in parlor grates. In this respect I believe it is not excelled by any coal now in market. It is well adapted to the use of smiths, and it is invariably remarked by them that they wish for no better coal. It is cheaper and more economical at 40 cts. per bushel, than charcoal at 5 cts per bushel."

Any one desirous of purchasing, will call upon or address the subscriber, who is duly empowered to sell. He will take pleasure in accompanying them to this valuable Coal Field and give all necessary information and explanations. It is only 2½ hours' ride by Railroad from this point. W. T. HORNE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 6, 1863. 92*4t

Horse for Sale.

I WILL sell a GOOD WORK HORSE at a reasonable price. Apply at my place 10 miles South of Fayetteville. JOHN McDONALD.

Jan'y 6, 1868. 92tf

ENTERPRISE POTASH WORKS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing a superior article of CARBONATE of POTASH. It has been tested by an experienced druggist and chemist, and pronounced fully equal to the best Northern Potash. It is securely put up in air-tight half casks, containing 125 to 150 pounds. Address

POE & BERNARD,
Box 98, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec 22, 1862 88 16t

Valuable Sale of Real Estate.

ON 3d day of February next, will be sold for Cash, at the Court House door in the town of Asheboro', the following Tracts of LAND, sequestered to the use of the Confederate States of America, and ordered to be sold:—

One Tract of Land ½ mile south of New Salem, containing 101 acres, formerly belonging to C. W. Woolen.

One Tract adjoining Jabes Powell and others, containing 194 acres, formerly property of Thos. Stalker.

One undivided ¼ part of 267 acres of Land on the waters of Caraway, adjoining Enoch Harlan and others.

One Tract on the waters of Polecat, containing 75 acres, formerly belonging to Joseph P. Julian.

One other Tract on the waters of Polecat, formerly belonging to Robert Dawson, and assessed at $700.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place, former sales having been set aside,—

150 acres of Land and a House and two Lots in the town of Union, formerly belonging to W. Clark.

One Tract on Polecat containing 86 acres, formerly belonging to C. W. Woolen. Also, a House and Lot in New Salem, formerly property of C. W. Woolen.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.

Jan'y 8. 92-3w

Small Pox.—This virulent malady is prevailing to considerable extent throughout the entire country. We understand that the disease is raging to such an extent at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, as to render it necessary to suspend operations in the extensive Cotton Factory in that place. This is to be regretted. The spread of this deadly disease, we think is owing in a great measure to carelessness on the part of army and hospital surgeons. They should be more careful than to send suspected cases of small pox through the country, which can only be characterized as committing wholesale murder. Let every person be vaccinated.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Council of State.—The Council of State met at the Executive office in this city on yesterday at 12 o'clock M.

The following gentlemen compose the council, all of whom are in attendance: Jesse A Stubbs, of Martin; F B Satterthwaite, of Pitt; L Eldridge, of Johnston; R P Dick, of Guilford; J R Hargrave, of Anson; Dr James Calloway, of Wilkes; and J A Patton, of Buncombe. R H Battle, Jr., Private Secretary, was elected Secretary.

Raleigh Progress 9th.

Distinguished Arrivals.—Major Gen'l Gustavis W Smith, C S A, commanding the Department of North Carolina, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening and is the guest of His Excellency Gov Vance. Brig Gen Stephen D Ramseur, C S A, formerly Major in the 10th Reg't N C T., and lately Colonel of the 49th Reg't N C Troops, is also in this city. Gen R was severely wounded in one of the battles around Richmond, but, we are happy to say, is looking well.—*Ib.*

Appointed.—S. F. Phillips, Auditor, has appointed Gen. H. G. Spruill, of Washington county, and Thomas Harrison, of Caswell, as his clerks under the recent act of the General Assembly, creating the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

Raleigh Progress.

Death of Ex-Governor Branch.—Ex-Governor Branch of North Carolina, died at Enfield, N. C. on the 4th inst., in the 88th year of his age. He was Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Jackson's admin stration.

Decline in Specie.—We learn that the premium for specie in Richmond has declined to $2 for gold and $1.50 for silver. Gold had previously been held at $2.25, while silver brought $2.

Copperas! Copperas!!

300 LBS. SUPERIOR QUALITY COPPERAS
Also 10 Tierces FRESH BEAT RICE.
For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN
Jan'y 8, 1863. 92tf

FOR SALE.

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Lamon Street, known as the property of Miss Eliza W King.

The House is well finished. Good Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, &c.

If not previously disposed of will be sold on 22d inst, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Jan'y 8, 1863. 92ts

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Thursday Jan'y 22, 1863, at 12 o'clock, NINETY-FIVE ACRES LAND, West of Town, joining the lands of Mrs. Hybart, Alex. Johnson, McPherson and others. Terms at sale. A. M. CAMPBELL.

Jan'y 8, 1863. 92ts

Land at Auction

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1863.

THE NEWS to-day is quite cheering. Besides the yankee admission that Bragg gained a substantial victory at Murfreesboro', and that Rosecranz started to retreat at the same time that he did, we have their admission also that Vicksburg still stands, contrary to their previous claim that they had captured it, and our gallant troops have driven back Sherman from the temporary advantage he had gained. The brilliant dash of Magruder and his Texans in the capture of the gunboat Harriet Lane and the garrison at Galveston, is exhilerating.

Gov. Seymour of New York speaks like a man in rebuking the tyrants at Washington. The synopsis of his Message will be read with interest and delight. It is plain that he regards Lincoln and his gang as the real rebels rather than the Southerners. We presume, however, that when the entire Message comes to hand there will be found in it strong protestations of determination to prosecute the war. The telegraphic synopsis gives nothing of that sort, but we think it must be there.

The reports of the assembling of large yankee forces for the invasion of North Carolina increase in volume. We are happy to believe that the government is on the alert and will be prepared for the struggle.

WHERE LIES OUR SAFETY.—A distinguished gentleman in the Western part of our State, who is as far from being a sensationist as any one within our knowledge, but on the contrary is proverbially cautious in forming his conclusions and moderate in the expression of them, writes to us in regard to the prospects of the people of that section for food during the present year, and in regard to the financial policy of the State, asking us to write an article or two in the Observer on these subjects. We cannot do better than to publish extracts from his own letter, as follows:—

"Should the war last another year, I do not see how our people are to live—there are but few slaves in this part of the State, and when the conscripts are taken to the army, the women and children must starve. From the best information I can get, exclusive of those that own slaves, the quantity of land sowed in wheat is not more than "one third," and the land that will be put in corn not more than "one fourth," compared with last year. The slave owners charge exorbitant prices for every thing: what is to become of the rest, who constitute a very large majority? Unless we can exempt all who have as many as *three children* under the age of ten years, and leave our army large enough to repel our invaders, we are destined to be ruined by famine—would not such an exemption be a proper amendment as a set off to the exemption of those having 20 negroes?

"I see it is proposed to authorize the issue of $1,500,000 treasury notes. This, together with three new banks—(what is to constitute their capital, for of course they can't get specie, I cannot imagine)—will increase the evil of an inflated currency. State bonds can be disposed of at 20 per cent. premium: it seems to me clear, that the funds required by the State should be raised by bonds. Besides the premium, it would avoid giving a blow to Confederate notes; for that amount of State notes must of necessity produce a further depreciation of the currency; whereas State *bonds* would absorb that amount and leave the currency as it is. If the Legislature could be prevailed on to resort to bonds, instead of treasury notes, and would also guarantee its rateable part of the debts of the Confederate States, it would certainly tend to support credit and possibly the depreciation of the currency would get no worse. But let the States issue treasury notes, and Congress continue to issue Confederate notes, and as a matter of course a general bankruptcy must follow!—ten dollars would not then buy as much corn or meat, as one dollar will even now."

Before offering a few remarks upon the first of the above very important subjects, we may say that the brief argument on the second seems to us conclusive. So long as the people are ready to purchase State bonds for the amount which the State *must* borrow, and especially while a premium can be had for them, we agree with our friend that the further issue of Treasury notes is a very questionable policy, for the reason stated by him. We would except, however, the small amount required to keep an adequate supply of change notes—those necessary nuisances.

The question of provisions and exempts are manifestly the two most important that can engage the attention of Congress or the Legislature. The necessary number of soldiers *must* be had, or the great cause is wrecked, and neither the soldiers nor their families will be allowed to raise crops on our lands, for the law of the yankee Congress confiscates their property, and the spirit of the yankee invaders shows that they mean to exact the penalty. On the other hand, it is also of vital importance that sufficient food for the families of the soldiers, and for the soldiers themselves, should be made. How both objects are to be accomplished it is for Congress to decide. Without having ourselves means to express a very decided opinion whether the army can spare a man to every family where there are three children under 10 years of age, we can say most decidedly that it would be a humane and judicious measure *if* they can be spared; and we hope that the suggestion, now made by our correspondent for the first time, so far as we know, will engage the attention of Congress, which may have the means of obtaining information as to the effect upon the army of such an exemption.

We regret to infer from the use of the phrase "a set-off," that our correspondent objects to the exemption made by Congress of one man upon every plantation where there are 20 negroes. Not having ourselves any plantation with 20 negroes, we may claim to be disinterested (as he clearly is) in expressing the opinion that such an exemption was a measure of true policy, not with reference to the slaveholders themselves, but to the entire communities in their immediate vicinity. Non-Slaveholders are quite as much interested in having slaves properly fed and clothed and disciplined, as the owners themselves; for without proper provision and control, slaves are an evil to themselves and a nuisance to all, both rich and poor, who reside near them. We have not heretofore expressed this opinion, only because there are other things that might be said on the subject that we do not think it judicious to state publicly.

We are requested to state that the ladies of the other portions of our State having failed to join the ladies of Wilmington in the Gunboat purchase, the lady who holds the list for this town will be glad to refund the amount to those who paid their subscription, or will apply it to whatever charitable object the contributors may designate.—*Wil. Journal, 7th.*

There must be some mistake here. The ladies of other parts of the State only failed to join the ladies of Wilmington in the matter because it was announced that the scheme was abandoned at Wilmington. Large amounts were subscribed here and at many other places, which, after that announcement, the contributors were publicly called on through the papers to receive back or to contribute to other purposes. And generally they were contributed to the Soldiers' Aid Societies. After the publicity given to these facts months ago, and no effort from Wilmington, or elsewhere, to show that the scheme was *not* abandoned, it is scarcely just to the ladies of other parts of the State to charge them with a failure to join the ladies of Wilmington in that patriotic purpose.

MR BADGER.—We rejoice to hear of a continued improvement in Mr. Badger's health.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO GET BUTLER.—A letter from Washington to the New York Post says that Butler is to be placed in command of the land forces to be sent in a few weeks against Charleston. If so, it is to be hoped he will yet get his deserts by swinging from a limb of some Southern tree. The letter says he was removed from New Orleans not because the government disapproved of his course there, but because of "a vexatious diplomatic quarrel with France" about his proceedings there, and that Louis Napoleon has been contentious and insolent in the matter.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—We have alluded but seldom, and briefly, and mildly, to the impertinent interference of the Richmond Enquirer in the internal affairs of North Carolina, and to its false and insulting imputations upon her. But we have just heard some facts which should be known to that paper if they are not, and if they are, should induce it to let North Carolina alone and turn its batteries upon Virginia. Those facts are, that the books at Richmond show, that in number of troops furnished by the States to the Confederate States, North Carolina, the fifth in white population, stands No. 1,—*at the head of the list of the 13 States;* whilst Virginia, by far the largest in white population, stands No. 6 in number of troops furnished. And to neutralize the power of what she has furnished to the Confederacy, Pierpont's part of Virginia claims to have furnished 32,000 men to Lincoln's army. North Carolina has furnished none to Lincoln.

Now it strikes us that imputations against the loyalty of North Carolina come with a very bad grace from any Virginian, more especially from a Virginia newspaper, and most especially from the Virginia organ of the Confederate government which North Carolina has done and is doing so much to maintain and defend.

Our State has sent the most men; has confessedly clothed them better than any others; they are everywhere noted for being more orderly than any others; they have been in more battles and shed more blood than any others; and yet forsooth these Virginians lecture her upon loyalty and duty; falsely charge her with entertaining a "plot" to overthrow the government, and insinuate that she has "a lurking hope of a restoration or reconstruction" of the defunct and despised Union. And one of the high officers of the Confederate government, whose duties bring him in contact with thousands of North Carolinians, both civilians and soldiers, insolently and falsely calls her "a damned nest of traitors"—for which, if President Davis has a proper idea of what is due to himself and to an insulted State, he will pitch the slanderer out of the office he disgraces.

The Enquirer's imputations are offensive to North Carolina, and should be discontinued. She can do without the impertinent advice of that paper, as she did in the election of Gov. Vance, against which the Enquirer protested. Let there be an end of it, if the Enquirer really desires unity of feeling and the success of the great cause.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.—The article from the N. Y. Herald, which we copy, will attract attention. Not only does the Herald profess to have advices from France that Napoleon will recognize the Confederacy, but it asserts that the French Minister at Washington says it will be done this month.

The Richmond Enquirer gives another reason besides the want of Cotton, why France and Spain should interfere. France stipulated, in the treaty with the United States ceding Louisiana, that the inhabitants of the ceded territory "shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, *property* and the religion which they profess." The First Consul, in approving the treaty, uses these words: "Let the Louisianians know that we separate from them with regrets; that we *stipulate* in their favor everything that they can desire," &c.

The guarantees of the treaty with Spain, for the cession of Florida, were "for the free exercise of their religion," and for the enjoyment of all the *privileges, rights, and immunities*, of the citizens of the U. States."

The property of these "inhabitants" was in part slaves, and by the provisions of both treaties they were to be protected in the enjoyment of their slave property. What, now, will France and Spain have to say, when the United States openly proclaims its violation of its treaty stipulations? Are not France and Spain bound to see that the stipulations of the treaties are observed? Is Napoleon III. the sovereign to stand quietly by and see the faith of treaties violated and their most sacred stipulations wantonly destroyed? These are matters for our Minister at Paris to bring to the Emperor's attention; and as Louis Napoleon has already manifested a disposition to advance peace, this act of spoliation upon a people, for whose protection a former sovereign has provided by treaty, may determine him to act. Lincoln, in utter ignorance of the past history of his country, has now assailed the pledged faith of the United States with France and Spain; and the proclamation may yet be an instrument in the hands of Providence to compel peace.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature met on Wednesday last. Gov. Letcher's message is very long. In reference to Lincoln's new State of Kanawha, he calls upon "every Virginian, kneeling at the alter, to swear that the old Commonwealth shall remain one and indivisible, and that he will never assent to an adjustment which will take from her one square foot of her territory."

He strongly urges concert and harmony in favor of the prosecution of the war, and the postponement of minor questions to a day of peace.

As to the conduct of the yankees in Virginia, he says among other things.—

"The most wanton destruction has marked the progress of the Northern army; and the cities and towns they have occupied exhibit "the abomination of desolation." Even the lodges of the venerated order of Masons were broken open and robbed of their emblems, jewels and regalia; the churches were shamefully desecrated; the Bibles torn to pieces, and scattered through the streets. Our cities, towns and counties indicate that they have been cursed by the presence of a heaven-defying and a hell-deserving rabble. Is it not marvelous, in view of all these things, that we could so long have remained in association with such a people? This war has exhibited them in their true characters—as murderers and robbers. They have disregarded all the rules of civilized warfare."

As to extortion, he says,—

"In the laws and moral government of God, extortion is considered a high crime; and the extortioner is uniformly associated in his Word, with idolaters, with the covetous, thieves, drunkards, adulterers, fornicators and revilers. Against this prevailing crime and those who commit it, the President of the Confederate States, in a recent communication, appeals to me to invoke action on the part of the General Assembly. He says, "I beg respectfully to ask the aid of the Executives of the several States, in recommending to the several legislatures, the adoption of some measures to suppress the shameful extortion now practiced upon the people, by men who can be reached by no moral influence, and who are worse enemies of the Confederacy than if found in arms among the invading forces. The armies in the field, and well as the families of the soldiers, and others of the people at home, are the prey of these mercenaries; and it is only through State action that their traffic can be suppressed. Their condign punishment is ardently desired by every patriot."

"I cordially endorse all that the President says in this extract from his letter"

"MEETING OF NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS."—We find in the Richmond Whig the proceedings of a meeting held in the 14th Reg't N. C. Troops, with a request appended that we copy them. Our friends in that meeting will please excuse us. Not only is room in the Observer very precious to us, for we can't publish half that we would like, but the proceedings reflect most unjustly as we are convinced, on the Legislature of this State. We shall regret to see the practice of holding political or party meetings followed in the army or elsewhere.

VALUATION OF SLAVES.—A letter from a friend in Chatham county presents the following views on the proposed valuation of slaves for taxation:—

There is considerable complaint in this section, in regard to the low estimate the Legislature proposes to place upon negroes, and you would think it was just had you been at the hiring yesterday in Pittsboro'. Men hired from $150 to $250. Boys, girls and women in proportion. It is urged by some that one dollar in specie is worth three of the paper in circulation, and therefore they should be valued at what they would command in gold and silver. This is a very plausible argument, but does the State Government require the Sheriffs to collect the taxes in this precious metal? *No.*

Therefore if a negro man command $1500 and $2000 payable in Confederate and State Treasury notes, he certainly should pay tax on a like amount, payable in the same currency. I attended a sale of slaves last week and the following were the prices paid, and I learned mostly in cash: Man 21 years old, no trade, $1900, Boy 11, unhealthy, 1000, Woman 19, field hand, 1610, Woman 46, 550. And I have heard of several sales equal to the above recently.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On the 11th ult. Lieut. Solomon Boykin, of Co. K, 51st Reg't. He died from the effects of a wound received from the explosion of a shell at the battle of Neuse river bridge on the 17th ult. His brother officers of the Reg't speak of him as a brave officer and good man, always punctual to every duty.

In Richmond, recently, Lieut. Richard A. Still, of Union county, of Co A. 48th Regt.

At the city jail, Petersburg, of pneumonia, on the 2d inst., Daniel Walker, a private in Co. A. 8d Regt. A jury of inquest rendered a verdict that he came to his death in consequence of the lack of proper attention.

At Richmond, on the 8th ult., John J. Stringfield, of Co I, (Wilmington Rifle Guards,) 18th Reg't, aged 23.

Near Fredericksburg, 14th Dec., of a wound received on the 13th, R. Alexander Morrow, of Orange county, in his 21st year; a private in Co. G, 28th Regt.

In Moore county, 25th Dec., Mr. Neill McDonald, in the 29th year of his age, a member of the 30th Reg't N. C. Troops, was wounded in the battle at Sharpsburg.

Recently, Leander C. Nichols, of the 22d Reg't, from McDowell county, aged 23. And J. P. Goforth, aged 21.

In hospital, in Virginia, from a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg, Lieut. Sugar Dulin, of Mecklenburg county, of the 48th N. C. Reg't.

In Richmond, Nov. 21, Solon S. Hicks, of the 23d Regiment.

In Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, of typhoid fever, Manly Patteshall, of Chatham County, in the 35th year of his age, of the 5th regiment.

In the hospital at Clarksville, Va., 5th December, Mr Geo. W. Strayhorn, of Orange county, aged about 38

Killed, on the battle field, near Fredericksburg, Va., James Franklin McNeill, son of Simon P. and Mary J. McNeill, aged 19 years, 2 months and 28 days. He was a member of the "Catawba Braves," Co. K, 46th Reg't N. C. Troops.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Washington, D. C., on Sunday 21st Sept., 1862, Lieut. THOMAS COWAN, Co B, 3d Reg't N C. State Troops, of a wound received at the battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th Sept., aged 23 years, 5 months and a half.

He who falls for his fatherland, may well claim a line of remembrance from those for whom he dies.

Born April 8th, 1839, Lieut. Cowan graduated at the University of North Carolina, in the class of 1858, read law with Judge Pearson for two years, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and while attending the Superior Court in Brunswick County in April 1861, received information of the order of Gov. Ellis to seize Fort Caswell. He returned at once to his home and volunteered as a private in the ranks of the Wilmington Light Infantry. Afterwards he was tendered a commission as 2d Lieut., in the original appointments for the N. C. State Troops—ranking from May 16th, 1861. He served for a long time in Gen. Walker's celebrated brigade, but at the period of his death, his regiment was under the command of Gen. Ripley. In all the history of the glorious Third, Lieut Cowan was thoroughly identified. After the battle at Richmond, he was promoted to a 1st Lieutenantcy, and was in the command of his company, at the battle of Boonsboro', and on the bloody day when he gave the precious offering of his young life and hopes to his country and to glory. Wounded in the head, he was removed by the Federal authorities to Washington on Thursday, the day succeeding the battle, and lingered in suffering until the light of the Sabbath morning fell on a brow whence care and pain had departed forevermore.

Consigned at first to the rude grave of the prisoner, he was afterwards committed to consecrated ground, with the solemn service of the Church, and the tears of the noble women who ministered at his couch, who in the stranger and oppressor's land, loved him for his country's sake.

Such is the record of his life—simple, indeed, but to those who knew Tom Cowan, eloquent beyond the expression of words.—COM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt during the past week of $5, from a Lady; 3 prs pants from Mrs Mary E Pemberton; 1 pr gloves Mrs Henry Pemberton; 3 prs socks Miss Joanna Campbell. Interesting reports on the improved condition of the Hospital have been received from our indefatigable agent Wm J Myrover, accompanied by an appeal from Dr S S Satchwell, surgeon in charge of the Wilson Hospital, N C, for clothing for destitute convalescent Soldiers returning to the Army, to which we trust by the assistance of our Ladies we may be enabled to respond.

Presbyterian copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The thanks of Young Ladies' Knitting Society are hereby tendered for the following contributions, the list being the largest yet reported. $10 each from S J Hinsdale, J Kyle, J N Smith, J A Pemberton, C E Leete, Jos A Worth, E J Hale, E J Lilly, W G Matthews, Jno D Williams, C T Haigh, Jno W Baker, J H Hall, H L Myrover; $5 each from Mrs M Banks, B W Robinson, Jno W Powell, A Johnson, Jr, Geo Wightman, Geo Brandt, Edwin Glover, G W I Goldston, W G Broadfoot, Jas Martine, T S Lutterloh, J W Sandford, Mrs Lilly, Sam'l Brown; $2 each from W A Rose, Jno Anderson, W McL. McKay, Warren Prior; $1 each from A J Woodward, Miss Mary O Harlan; Geo McNeill 2 bundles cotton yarn: Mrs Jas Strange 1 bundle woolen yarn; Mrs Birdsall 2 prs socks; Miss M Battley 1 pr.

The next meeting will be held at the usual time, at the residence of Capt. Hurt.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Contributions to the Soldier's Aid Society of Asheboro', Randolph County, N. C.:—

$50 from Jonathan Worth; $25 each from John M Worth, Alfred G Foster; $20 each from Alfred H Marsh, Barzilla G Worth; $10 each from Alfred Brower, Wm J Long, J H Brown, J M Odell, Robt McAden, Benj Moffit; $5 each from Capt Pregg, G Bunkamier, L M Leach, Jas Elliott, Isaac H Foust, J W Steed, D C Dicks, P Doran, S A Gray, S S Jackson, J Kennedy, J Hamlin, Mrs M Lassiter; $2 each from Cash, Jas Page, M S Robbins, Benj Brookshire, W W Virdin, B F Steed, John Fruit, W H Rush, R E Blair, Andrew Byrns, A Gentleman, John Clark, Jos Causey, Mrs B F Hoover, Hugh McCain, Mrs Jared Horney, Mrs Nancy Ingram, Mrs Martha Morgan, Mrs Mary Arnold, Mrs W W Virdin, Mrs E E Jackson, Mrs P Luther, Mrs E Lassiter, A Lady; $1 each from B B Bulla, Jas Bulla, Gains Winningham, J C Harris, G W Cross, Jas R Bulla, Clark Millikan, Wm Moring, Mrs N J Watson, Miss Mary Ingram, Miss Martha Ingram, Mrs H Hardister, Mrs H Luther, Mrs M Lassiter, Miss C Lassiter, Mrs M Birkhead, M Lassiter; 50 cents each from A Hamilton, M E Rich, Mrs C P Steed, W J Lassiter; 25 cents from Mrs M Lassiter.

A portion of the foregoing money has been devoted to the purchase of bed comforts for our suffering soldiers, and the residue still remains subject to the orders of the Society. Mrs. E. E. JACKSON, Sec'y.

Contributions to Capt A C McAlister's company, 46th Regiment N. C. T., Fredericksburg, Va:—From Soldiers' Aid Society Asheboro, 53 comforts; Mrs J M Worth 5 carpet blankets; Mrs Jonathan Worth 61 prs wool socks; Dr J M Worth 7 prs shoes; Mrs S Colton knitting 5 prs socks; Mrs Hugh McCain 2 prs socks, sage and pepper; Mrs Emma A Keerans 2 prs socks.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Wm. M. Bostick, Mr. A. McD. MARTIN to Miss SALLIE E., daughter of Solomon Townsend, Esq.

At the residence of Mrs. Spann, near Franklin, in Henry county, Ala., on the evening of the 23d of December, by Rev. E. McNair, Mr. ANGUS McALISTER, Jr., and Miss C. E. SPANN.

DIED,

In the vicinity of this place, on the 5th inst., Mrs. NANCY GAY, in the 71st year of her age.

In this county, on the 8th inst., of diptheria, ELLIUS, daughter of George Wheeler, Esq., aged 9 years 8 mos. and 22 days. About an hour before she died she knelt by the side of her mother and prayed the Lord to receive her soul. She then shook hands with all the family and begged them to meet her in Heaven, for she was going there, and she wanted every body to go there too. Com.

Presbyterian and Recorder please copy.

In Chatham county, on the 24th of November, Mr. HIRAM PHILLIPS, aged 44 years 3 months; leaves a bereaved wife and three sons, with many relatives and friends to mourn his loss, though we do not mourn as if we had no hope; he seemed fully resigned to death; he had been a strict member of the Baptist Church during the last four years.—Com.

In Robeson county, near Alfordsville, on the 3d inst., Mrs. EFFY McLEAN, aged 88, relict of Arch'd McLean, dec'd, who emigrated from Scotland in 1803. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for the last 52 years.

Alas, she is gone to her long home,
Where peace and pleasure never ends;
There she will read her title clear
To mansions in the skies;
There she will bid farewell to every fear,
And wipe her weeping eyes;
There she will bathe her weary soul
In seas of heavenly rest;
Where not a wave of trouble will roll
Across her peaceful breast. Com.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

At his residence in Randolph County, N. C., on the 20th of December last, GREEN HILL, Esq., formerly of Raleigh, aged 61 years and 6 months.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TEXAS.

RICHMOND, Jan'y 10.—Yesterday the telegraph announced one of the most splendid naval feats of the war on the distant coast of Texas. The following official confirmation of the affair was received yesterday:

"By telegraph from Headquarters, Galveston, to Maj. Hylleter, via Natchez

"This morning, 1st January, at 3 o'clock, I attacked the enemy's fleet and garrison at this place, and captured the latter and the steamer Harriet Lane and two barges, and a schooner of the former. The rest, some four or five, escaped ignominously under cover of a flag of truce. I have about 600 prisoners, and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, etc. The Harriet Lane is very little injured. She was carried by boarding from two high pressure cotton steamers, manned by Texas cavalry and artillery. The line troops were gallantly commanded by Col. Green, of Sibley's brigade, and the ships and artillery by Maj. Leon Smith, to whose indomitable energy and heroic daring, the country is indebted for the successful execution of a plan which I had considered for the destruction of the enemy's fleet. Col. Bagby, of Sibley's brigade, also commanded the volunteers from his regiment for the naval expedition, in which every officer and every man won for himself imperishable renown.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, Maj. Gen.

The press dispatch has the following also, but as Gen. Magruder says nothing about the blowing up of Westervelt, we suppose that is untrue:—

About 2 o'clock on New Year's morning 4 rebel gunboats came down Buffalo Bayou into Galveston Bay, and ran alongside the St'r Harriet Lane, one on each side. The Texan sharpshooters then commenced an assault on her, and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners and Capt. Wagnewith, her commander. The assailants then boarded her, and, after a desperate struggle, captured the vessel. The Rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton bales, after the manner of the boats in New Orleans known as the Montgomery fleet.

The Westervelt, under Commander Renshaw, determined not to be taken, and after a consultation, officers and men all agreeing, they blew her up, with all on board, including the commander. Only 8 escaped.

A Federal vessel was placed to reconnoitre around the harbor to watch the Harriet Lane and prevent the Confederates sending her to sea.

The Harriet Lame, a vessel of 600 tons burthen, was originally built for the Revenue service, but at the beginning of the war with the South she was turned over to the Navy, and at once underwent such alterations as were thought necessary to adapt her to her new service. At the time of her capture she mounted eight guns of heavy calibre, her bow gun being a fifteen inch rifle.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

MOBILE, Jan'y 8.—The Advertiser has the following private dispatch, dated Dechard, Tenn., Jan'y 7th:

Hon. J. Forsyth:—Being outnumbered more than two to one by the enemy, and our troops utterly exhausted by the cold and rain and four days incessant fighting, with loss in killed and wounded, Gen. Bragg determined to fall back to Duck river. The enemy showed he was receiving large reinforcements from Kentucky. By a skillful night march, covered by the admirable cavalry of Wheeler and Wharton, the whole army, with all its supplies and captured arms, is now concentrating in its new lines, and ready for the enemy, whenever he shall advance.

Since this army crossed the Tennessee river in November we have captured 9,500 prisoners, over 40 pieces of artillery, 8,000 small arms, and lots of wagons. W.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan'y 8.—There is a rumor to-day that Rosecrans' army has retreated to Nashville, leaving a small garrison at Murfreesboro'.

Gen. Bragg's headquarters are at Winchester. He will make his line of defence between Winchester and Shelbyville.

It is probable that the Abolition army will not be ready for offensive operations under a month.

Our expeditions in West Tennessee and Kentucky have been most successful, and will bring good fruits.

Our troops, as a general thing, approved Gen. Bragg's course in falling back. His troops were too much exhausted to remain longer in the field.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan'y 9.—The enemy now holds Murfreesboro', rumor to the contrary notwithstanding, our pickets being within three miles of them. The Confederate forces occupy the country this side.

Gen. Bragg now estimates our loss at 9,000, which includes the wounded left at Murfreesboro'.

Gen. Hauson of Kentucky, who was wounded on the 2d inst., expired at Murfreesboro' since the evacuation.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan'y 9.—The enemy has advanced his lines seven miles this side of Murfreesboro'. He has been guilty of the most outrageous enormities, stealing private property, robbing peaceful citizens, and running off negroes.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan'y 9.—It is now ascertained that the enemy retreated from his position on Saturday night and Sunday morning, seven miles beyond Stuart's Creek. His cavalry returned after hearing of the withdrawal of our forces.

Gen. Morgan has returned safe, after destroying the Nashville Railroad within four miles of Louisville. He also destroyed the Lexington and Covington Railroad and paroled a large number of prisoners.

The Battle of Murfreesboro'.—The New York Herald of January 6, commenting on the battle of Murfreesboro', confesses that Bragg, after inflicting upon Rosecranz a loss of 10,000 of his splendid soldiers, several hundred wagons and thirty cannon, retreats more with the airs of a conquerer than with the evidences of a serious defeat."

Thus truth leaks out, notwithstanding the most studious efforts to conceal the facts. The battle of Murfreesboro' was a drawn battle. Bragg attacked the enemy, but failed to rout him, and retired in his own time, with all the substantial fruits of victory, prisoners, arms, cannon and stores. Rosecranz has removed his army further from his base of supplies, but has not strengthened his own position or weakened the forces of Gen'l Bragg greater than his own have suffered. He dare not follow Bragg, and will not attempt to do more than pillage and plunder the unfortunate people now within his lines.—*Rich'd Enquirer.*

Yankee Officers at Atlanta.—AUGUSTA, Jan. 9.—The Atlanta Intelligencer says that the Yankee prisoners taken at Murfreesboro' were returned by the Yankee authorities, who refused to receive them, unless they were accompanied by the officers. 73 Yankee officers are in Atlanta.

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—Sixty of the enemy's cavalry visited Strausburg on Saturday and levied upon the citizens of that place for corn, provisions and money. The citizens were compelled to submit, not only to the levy, but to every species of insult.

A body of Col. Imboden's cavalry, numbering 37 men, recently made a dash upon Milroy's ordnance and baggage train near Moorefield, and captured 35 prisoners and 55 horses. This feat was accomplished in full view of the whole Yankee force. The enemy shelled our men as they made off with their prisoners and booty, but without doing any damage.—*Examiner.*

From Eastern North Carolina.—KINSTON, Jan. 6.—Editors State Journal: We have just heard from Newbern, and it is reported, and I have not the slightest doubt as to its accuracy, for I have it from the most reliable authority, that there are not less than 80,000 Yankee troops now on the coast of North Carolina, and that one of the most formidable fleets that ever has been fitted out by the abolition nation, is now rendezvousing in force at Morehead City, for an early attack upon Wilmington.

Another expedition is on foot at Newbern for the purpose of moving in force against Goldsboro' at the same time that an attack is made upon Wilmington. I believe this news to be strictly reliable, otherwise I should not send it to you.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 9.—All sorts of reports were afloat yesterday on the street, among other things it was asserted that forty vessels were off New Inlet. We made diligent inquiry, and found that all these reports were groundless. There was the usual blockading squadron and no more.—*Wil. Journal.*

Resignation and Appointment.—We learn that James P. Robertson, Esq., having resigned the position of Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, the Directors have elected Capt. Henry M. Drane to the position thus left vacant.

We understand that Mr. Robertson's resignation was rendered necessary by the state of his health, and we know that the Company parted reluctantly from an officer as able and experienced as its late Superintendent had proved himself to be. The friends of the Road will rejoice to know that so competent a successor has been secured—one in whose care the interests of the Road will be safe.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Death of a Soldier.—Near Frederick, Md., 15th Nov., of a wound received at the battle of Sharpsburg, John F. Boles, of Co. K, 48th Reg't, aged 20, of Forsyth Co.

Sale of the Plankroad.—The Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, from High Point to Bethania, a distance of about 26 miles, was sold in this place on Tuesday, last, John Stafford becoming the purchaser, at $725 50.—*Salem Press.*

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

GLORIOUS VICKSBURG STILL STANDS.

The yankee dispatches from Cairo, dated 7th inst., say that Sherman fought his way within two miles of Vicksburg. The fighting was desperate in the extreme. Regiments and brigades fought hand to hand. The 4th Iowa lost 600. Gen. Hovey, with 1500 men, sent on a special mission, is missing. Gen. Holmes is marching in the direction of Vicksburg. The rebel force at Vicksburg is over 65,000, and their entrenchments extend six miles from the city. Sherman was attacked on the 29th and driven back to the first line of his defences, after taking the main battery and rifle pits. The loss is estimated at from 4000 to 5000. Grant, who is at Holly Springs, did not reinforce Sherman. The Federal General Again was killed; Gens. Morgan and Smith wounded.

Farragut and Porter were expected to co-operate with Sherman and McClernand.

Miscellaneous.—Butler, in a speech at Philadelphia on the 7th, attempted to justify the murder of Mumford, and said that rightly or wrongly, the act commended itself to his judgment. The Herald says it is probable that Butler will return to New Orleans, and Banks will push forward in the field. Butler was to have a public reception in New York on the 8th.

Rosecranz telegraphs to Halleck under date of Jan'y 5, that they have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and that the victory was complete. Success on the 31st was prevented by the surprise of his right flank, nevertheless we have beaten the enemy after three days battle.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Stanley's brigade entered Murfreesboro' on Sunday morning. "Our forces were terribly scattered, and out of 136 Colonels engaged, nineteen were killed."

The Philadelphia "Press" has a Nashville dispatch dated 5th, which says: Col Bruce captured Clarksville, Tenn., with a number of prisoners and 80,000 barrels of flour. The Cumberland is rising rapidly.

The yankees say all contrabands captured by our men on the Federal wagon trains were immediately shot, and the road to Murfreesborough was lined with their dead bodies.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th has intelligence that Banks has released all political prisoners at N. Orleans.

Gen Grant telegraphs to Halleck that Sherman captured Vicksburg on the 3d. [Not exactly.]

Burnside not to be interfered with.—A Washington dispatch says that Burnside returned to his army on the condition that he would be allowed to do as he pleased and that there would be no interference with him from Washington. The dispatch adds that this was granted promptly, and that an offensive movement is immediately expected.

The Battle of Murfreesboro' in the North.—As the smoke of the recent great battle, or rather series of battles, near Murfreesboro', clears away, the yankees find that they have but little to boast of in their "victory." The New York World, in a long editorial review of the battle, says: "As we read the accounts of the battle of Murfreesboro', it has been another battle of Perryville in which the enemy gained the advantage in prisoners and guns captured and then retreated. It is now clear that the fortunes of the first day's (Wednesday) fight were decidedly against us. Our right wing was driven back four miles, and almost doubled upon the centre and left. Thirty of our guns were captured or disabled, and several thousand prisoners taken from us. Gen. Rosecranz in turn took four guns and some prisoners. In short, it has decided nothing except that the Confederates have as much endurance, and fight as well as our own troops, and are managed with quite as much skill. Nothing is as yet settled so far as the result in the West is concerned."

The New York Tribune, too, admits that Rosecranz retreated on Saturday night. So that both armies were retreating from each other at the same time. When Rosecrans learned on Sunday morning that Gen. Bragg had retreated, he returned and took possession of Murfreesboro'. The Tribune says,—

"Gen. Rosecranz deemed it prudent to withdraw our troops to the west bank during Saturday night, the retrograde movement, though required by prudence, was discovered on Sunday morning to have been necessary on account of the evacuation of Murfreesboro by the enemy in the course of the night. * * * the first day's battle our right was broken, eight division and brigade commanders killed, wounded and captured, one-third of our artillery lost."

Governor Seymour's Message.—FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 9.—Reports from the other side of the river state that the main body of the enemy is retiring towards Washington.

Gov. Seymour's message to the New York Legislature published in the Herald of the 8th. He says the war has taken more than 200,000 men from the shops and fields of New York State. There must be no attempt to put down public opinion. The people demand free discussion, and desire to learn their true condition. He says that slavery has been the cause and not the cause of the war. We must look to the cause of the war in the prevailing disregard of the law and Constitution; above all in local prejudices growing in the two extremes of the country, where remedies and interests made them less informed respecting the condition and character of the whole people of the central and Western States. Our difficulties are such that we must reform the people and the policy of the Government. The rights of the States must be preserved. A consolidated Government in this vast country would destroy the essential rights and liberties of the people. The sovereignties of States cannot be destroyed. He denounces arbitrary arrests, the suppression of journals, and the spy system of the General Government, and denies that the rebellion can suspend the legal right of the citizens of the loyal States. That sheriffs and civil officers to take care that no one is imprisoned or carried from the State by force, without process and authority of law. He denounces the Conscription Law as opposed to the Constitution and genius of our Government. The President held his office by the will of the majority, but by the Constitution he was placed him in office by the vote 1,800,000 to 800,000. *If the Constitution cannot keep the States within its restraints, he cannot retain the States in the Union.* Those who hold that there is no such thing as a Constitution must admit that there is no guilt in rebellion. These practices were more dangerous than the liberties than the rebellion itself. He condemns the emancipation proclamation as impolitic, unjust, unconstitutional, that may be construed as the abandonment of the hope of restoring the Union. It must be held under military subjection, and the South must be managed by the Government, the Government must be converted into a military despotism. That the South must be subjugated has weakened the hopes of the people and destroyed confidence.

The message argues that the Union is in fact gone, and that factions North and South must be reckoned with. So closely, he says, are the Upper and Lower States of the Mississippi bound together, that when cotton is burned in Louisiana, corn was used as fuel in Illinois. It ruins the Southern consumers and bankrupts the Northern producer. Neither in a Northern nor Southern Union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures be adjusted.

A GENUINE YANKEE PUFF.—The New York Herald of the 1st inst. has the following, which looks like a yankee patent medicine puff, written by Dr. Holloway and not by Com. Semmes:—

"The passengers on board the unfortunate Sumter, in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and humanity of Captain Semmes while his prisoners on board, but the following letter which he despatched to Europe is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility and politeness yet furnished:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA, December 8,

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New York:

Gentlemen: I regret to inform you that the cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Sumter consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama, will not likely to reach their destination, having been transferred to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the Island of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital room and in curing the scurvy was such as to render it too desirable an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South, from the name plantation. Rest assured, sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarrantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully yours,

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Angus Martin, dec'd, offers for sale, 250 acres of LAND in Richmond county, near Trollinger's Depot. The land is well watered, well timbered and well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, peas and potatoes. Persons wishing to purchase can address me at Currieuville, Moore county, N. C.

H. H. MARTIN, Ex'r.

Jan'y 9, 1863. 93*3t

Freight for Raleigh.

WAGONS can find loading for Raleigh about the 16th Jan'y. Apply to JOHN SHAW, or G. DEMING.

Dec. 27, 1862. 93tf

F

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

A communication from an officer of the 24th Reg't, giving particulars of the part taken by that Reg't in the battle of Fredericksburg, though dated 18th Dec'r has only just reached us. We copy the material parts of it, omitting such general facts as are well known:

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At dark on the 12th our regiment, the 24th N. C., was ordered to the left of Gen. Cobb's brigade, which we found strongly posted behind a stone fence in the suburbs of the town, which had been selected as the line of battle. The position we took was also a strong one. Three companies of our right found shelter behind houses, and the remainder of the regiment was posted in a ditch which prolonged the line Gen. Cobb occupied. Co. D, Capt. W. J. Squiggins, was thrown forward as picket. It was a calm moonlight night, and all was quiet save the rattling of the enemy's artillery as it moved through the stony streets of the city. As the red tints of day began to appear the heavy columns of the enemy were seen passing through the streets to attack us. Two of our batteries mounted with guns of heavy calibre fired upon them; this brought forth a reply from a battery to our left. A heavy cannonading ensued—the shells of each battery passing over our heads. The batteries on the opposite bank of the river also opened upon us. Our pickets encountered the advanced guard, and, after a short skirmish, were driven in. The battle had commenced. A regiment now confronts us and commences fire, and another, and another; the stars and stripes come steadily forward. On our side not a gun is fired. "Let them get closer, boys," is the order; still they advance firing volley after volley, till they are within a hundred yards of us. Deliberately and with unerring aim our men now open fire; the yankees are seen to waver. "Charge!" shout the officers, as they rush to the front, and down they fall by hundreds. The fire was too hot for them, they about face and strike a double quick which is received by our men with a shout and a huzzah for N. C. They come again reinforced by Meagher's Irish Brigade, officers riding in front waving their hats and swords; again they are repulsed; they re-form under fire and again charge. Our artillery mows them down by scores, our musket men are slaying them, yet a thousand come and fill the breach where but a hundred fell. Three color bearers fall; still they advance and are again repulsed with terrific havoc. The dead lie in swaths, in several places they are piled up on each other. In this brave manner they fought but were repulsed at every point. About 5 o'clock a tremendous shout is heard: they are reinforced by Sykes's brigade of regulars, who come charging at the double quick. Others gain confidence and are rallyed by them: they are sure of success; but deluded re-inforces they are, escaping at their own destruction. We were reinforced by three N. C. Reg'ts, and before three rounds had been fired the N. C. boys gave a shout which rose above the thunders of the artillery and the roar of musketry. The day is ours, and as the enemy run, pell-mell, stricken from the field our artillery makes the field red with its fire. It is now quite dark and we have to look at our dead and wounded.

This battle reflects credit upon N. C. Ransom's division of eight N. C. regiments stood the brunt of the fight and whipped the best troops that Burnside could bring upon the field. Our regiment was commanded by Col. Wm. J. Clarke, who has proven himself not only in this but the Mexican war as second to no man as a commander.

In front of our regiment the number of dead yankees was variously estimated from two to four thousand.

While we rejoice at this signal triumph of our arms, we are called to mourn the loss of many of our bravest. Enclosed you will find a list of the casualties. Already published in the Conf'd. L.

FROM RALEIGH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP WHITING, near Wilmington, Jan. 3.

Messrs. Editors: The conduct of the 31st Regiment in the late fight at White Hall having been pretty severely animadverted upon in certain *high* as well as *low* circles, and feeling myself mostly responsible for what seems to have drawn forth these criticisms, I take the earliest practicable moment to state the facts of the case, and assume publicly my entire share of the responsibility. Early in the action the 31st was ordered, by Gen. Robertson, to a point on the road about 150 yards in the rear of our forces then engaged: they being protected by the gunboat in process of construction and the timbers thrown along the river bank.

Here, for two hours, we lay exposed to the enemy's fire of shot, ball and shell. A line drawn from the exact point at which we subsequently ascertained a field battery of twelve pieces was posted, to the *centre* of the *right wing* of our Reg't, (my position,) would pass *directly over* the gunboat frame and adjacent piles of lumber. The fire was terrific and our men were suffering severely; yet not allowed to advance nor fire a shot. I could not see the necessity of thus exposing men, and called repeatedly on Col Jordan, who was some twenty paces in advance, at the head of the Reg't, to know if I might not move back a short distance, leaving the first two companies, which were not so directly in range of the enemy's guns and more protected by trees, logs, &c., thus causing a short *gap* in our line; but owing to the incessant roar of musketry and artillery, I could not be heard. Most probably this was not in strict keeping with the ideas of some military men, but to my humble view it seemed better than the causeless murder of the gallant and brave men around me. At last, when two men had been killed at my side, and eight or ten wounded; when the shot and shells were flying thickly among us and the limbs and trees crashing all around, I gave the order to fall back, as above. Call this "running," "scattering to the woods like a legion of devils was after us," (as elegantly expressed by one of our friends,) or anything else, I most readily take all the blame that may attach to it. I am glad I gave the order—always shall be—and would do it a thousand times over under similar circumstances. But it may be as surprising to some as it was agreeable to me, to hear that the highest military authority present at Goldsborough, on our arrival there, endorsed and approved, most emphatically, my order. This was done in the presence of a distinguished gentleman and soldier of our State and myself.

I am fully aware of the fact that officers and men on the left of our Reg't, unable to hear an order, and seeing the movement, took it for granted that the whole Reg't was falling back, and that some few did act badly; but it is of the Regiment and the order I gave that I speak. With the assistance of Captain (acting Major) Knight and other officers, as brave and true as ever drew blade, I soon restored order and had the eight companies which I had caused to withdraw, in readiness to move back to the scene of action. True, we had moved further back than was proper or than was intended; but this was on account of the slight confusion following the causes just mentioned. A few men may have "taken to the woods" not to return; if so, I hope they may persist in that latter determination.

When afterwards ordered to the scene of action, the companies with me obeyed most cheerfully and readily, and those carried into the fight—the rifle companies—fought well and gallantly.

On the two days succeeding the fight, the four companies left under my command as a picket guard, frequently exchanged shots with the enemy's pickets, killing two certainly, and probably more.

On the third day a detachment of my men was sent over to bury the yankee dead. They obtained sixty superior rifles and a large number of overcoats, cartridges, rubber cloths, &c. &c.; buried nine men; saw many graves, dead horses, and signs of terrible havoc by our artillery (which was not before thought by us to) and men, of 24th Massachusetts Reg't, were also brought over and well cared for. They were bitter in their denunciations of Lincoln, profuse in expressions of gratitude to us for saving their lives when deserted by their comrades, and apparently most anxious for peace.

But this is not what I set out to write about, and I conclude as I commenced by saying, that the 31st did not, in my opinion, act badly, and if it did, *I* am responsible and alone to blame. Most respectfully,

E. R. LILES, Lt. Col. 31st N. C. T.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the hospital at Goldsboro', from a wound received in the battle of the 17th Dec'r, at the Neuse Bridge, Wm E. Robinson of Co. C, 51st Reg't N. C. T.

Near Kinston, on the 31st ult., of wounds received in battle near Kinston, Joseph A. Moose, Co. A, 17th Reg't S. C. V., in the 31st year of his age.

On the 21st ult., at Dudley Depot, of wounds received at Sharpsburg, David L. Wilson, Co. E, 20th Reg't N. C. T., in the 22d year of his age.

Of typhoid fever, at Winchester, on 1st Nov., Anderson Vannoy, of Wilkes county, aged about 32 years.

In Hospital, 26th Dec., of typhoid fever, Lieut. James L. Barrow, 57th Reg't, of Forsyth county, aged 23.

At the General Hospital, 31st Dec., Thos. C. Atkinson, Surgeon P. A. C. S.

At Camp Badger, near Wilmington, W. T. Currie, of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles.

At Richmond, on the 19th ult, in the 20th year of his age, of Typhoid Fever contracted in camp, N. B. Owens, of Halifax.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Of the many good and noble boys who have given their lives in their country's cause, not one was more beloved or is more sorrowfully yet proudly remembered by his comrades than Corporal WM. HARRISON LILES, (son of Rufus S. Liles of Anson county,) who fell in the battle of White Hall, shot through the body by a piece of shell. Brave, modest, kind, honest, gentle and generous, he won the love of all, and died regretted alike by officers and men from the highest to the lowest in rank. He belonged to Capt. Lindsey's company, 31st regiment N. C. T.

"All! soldier, to thy honored rest,
Thy truth and valor bearing!
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring."

[Com.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REG'TS.

35th Reg't N. C. Troops, commanded by Lt. Col. John G. Jones, battle of Fredericksburg, Dec 13th 1862.

Killed: Field, Maj Jno M Kelly; Co's B, Lt John B Conly, private David Clements; E, J B Winstead, H Southerland; F, Serg't Wm S Fincher; G, Serg't R H Case, Daniel E Case; H, J R Rogers. Wounded: A, W S Alphin, W B Basden, D G Whitley; B, Th s Jeans, J McGal lard; C, J Guins, J Smith, W H H Fry, O S M Ray; D, Lt W H Holt, T S Marks, Sandy Williams, Wm Sears, J W Clark; E, B R Gentry, A Bowen, Thos Carver, Sim Bumps; G, Serg't J M Camp, J M Taylor, J W Waters; H, Serg't W G Morris, Thos Woodall; I, C R Fulghum; K, J Franklin, J Stafford, J L Whitner, A Cook. Wounded and missing: C, Milton Jones.

Recapitulation: Killed 3 officers, 7 men; wounded 1 officer, 27 men: wounded and missing 1. Total, 3 officers and 35 men.

W. McK. CLARK, Adj't.

35th.—Killed: Co A, J P Bamood; B, 2d Lt S W Long, K Norton, E. James Pritchard; G, E Karnon, J Blackmon, W S Podgett; H, N P Ducker, G W Patton; I, J Hitcherson; K, Corp'l P G Wyatt, I Ingle, E Pence. Wounded: A, Capt W N Love, Jas Owenly, E Curtis, severely; B, W L Watson, E M Major, W H Dillard, R Blanton, J Evans, S Fisher, W T Green, severely; D, V Moody, C Fowle, W V Farley, F C McCall, B Watson, W H Ashe, Wm Moss, Jas Carroll, S S Gillett, slightly; C, J N Norwood, J H Davis, J P Holder, P S Lewis, W B Smothers, Serg't Maj W K Howell, severely; J P McCracker, G S Messer, J S Parks, slightly; D, Serg't B F Allison thigh fractured, W H Howard and W H Davis thigh amputated, W H Johnson slightly; E, Serg'ts J M Whitmore and A S Aikes, A R Lyon, J E Mull, slightly; Corp'l Wm Fowler, G W Alexander, W R Richmond, severely; D B Andrews and W C Laving, abdomen; J K Shipman lung; F, J W Mull, I M Mahaff, slightly; G, J W H Smith, A Temms, Chas Rice, dangerously; Thos Lilly, D Hendrick, severely; E S Rodgers, J Colbert, E M Peeler, M N Pleager, R Reems, S Murry, A E Brown, N O Ariel, Corp'l L P Queen, slightly; H, Corp'l L Cunningham dangerously; R D Ballard slightly; I, M A Curtis, J M Young, J N Rice, J P Warren, J J Sanford, R M Joyce, severely; K, Lt J N Burlison, Serg't H C Barnard, severely; I, J M Hyder mortally, J A Hobson thigh amputated, B J Carson, J B Andrews, J W Roberts, H C Banks, slightly.

49th.—Killed: Co G, Corp'l J M Putnam. Wounded: A, W J Plemmins severely; B, W B Bennett, A H Smith, lightly; D, J M Coe; G, S A Black slight y; K, J W Linhardt, D C Grigg, D S Jackson, severely.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Dec 29.

Messrs Editors: Allow me to acknowledge through the columns of your paper the receipt of 2 boxes clothing from Mrs A McNair, President of the Ashpole Ladies' Aid Society of Robeson county, containing 14 flannel shirts, 18 cotton do, 7 pairs pants, 45 prs socks, 1 prs drawers, 9 blankets and 2 pairs shoes. By the request of my company I take this method of returning their thanks to the fair Ladies of Robeson, for their kindness to them in time of need—they being in a destitute condition since the battle of Sharpsburg.

Very respectfully, H. R. McKINNEY,
Capt Comd'g Co. A, 46th Reg. N. C. Inf.

WAKE FOREST—THE COLLEGE

WAKE FOREST, N. C., Dec. 30, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: I concluded I would enjoy a little of Christmas and let every thing take care of itself a while. I have laid aside thoughts of my suffering country for a few days to enter on my duties again with redoubled energy.

This is a refined and enterprising community, and I meet everywhere with that old fashioned North Carolina hospitality, that sincere cordial greeting and constant effort to please and makes happy, which makes man think better of his kind and feel more attached to this wicked world.

The Forestville Paper Mill is near here on Neuse river. The mill was built some 8 or 10 years ago and was owned recently by G. W. Mordecai, W. R. Pool and Lawrence Hinton, all of this county, and sold by them a few days ago to Tyler, Wise & Allegre of the Richmond Enquirer for $50,000 cash. The original cost of the mill and location was about $80,000. The premises consist of the paper mill, a saw and grist mill, shop, office, warehouse and 300 acres of land. Just at present it is thought to be the best paying property in the Confederacy. It is almost impossible to get some machinery and articles necessary to the operation of the mill, among which are felts, wire seives, acids and other chemicals for sizing, bleaching and coloring. There are some 12 hands engaged in the mill and perhaps a half dozen more on outside work, and they often work 18 out of the 24 hours. About an average of 700 lbs. of paper is turned off per hour. Paper of the size and quality of the Observer weighs about 35 lbs to the ream. The machinery is propelled by water power, but steam is used to dry the paper, boil rags, &c. The building is of rock and the machinery, neither complicated nor extensive, and with the floors, engine, pumps, &c., is getting out of repair. No writing paper is made here except an inferior kind for envelopes. I will endeavor to describe the process of making paper at some future time.

The College has not been in operation for several months and will remain closed I learn during the war. The institution is under the direction of the Baptist Church of N. C. and was established in 1834 under the title of the "Wake Forest Manual Labor School," with a farm of a few hundred acres of land attached. It was in old heathen notion of those days that young men at College ought to work in the field. Little was done however, as sickness prevailed to an alarming extent among the students, except at meal times. The custom was soon abolished as it had such a bad effect on the young men's health, followed by the crop becoming grassy and finally lost, and five or six years after the organization of the School the present building was erected and the old one removed. There is only one large three story brick building, beautifully located and capable of accommodating a hundred students or more. It affords a fine prospect from the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad which runs near the College grove. A silent sadness reigns through the empty halls and even the winds seem reluctant to disturb the sear and fallen leaves, for Professors, students and all "have hung their harps on the willow and are off to the wars again," and their Alma Mater is draped in mourning for the loss of many a noble son in the cause of liberty. I stepped into the room where the beautiful imagery and smooth numbers of Homer and thrilling eloquence of Cicero used to be recited, and the only occupant was a very corpulent rat lounging on the floor and sadly contemplating the literary dearth around him. In another place devoted to sines, co-sines, angles, hypothenuse, logarithms and infinitesimals, I found a large pile of pea-hulls. It seems that the old negro who has charge of the premises either intended to carry out the original labor system of the institution, or having lost his vocation of boot blacking, turned things to account by raising a pea crop in the Campus, which accounts for the chamber of Euclid being converted into a forage house. Rev. Dr. Wait was the first teacher and president. He is a native of Vermont, was connected with the College a great many years, is over 70 years old and now resides here. Dr. Hooper, formerly Professor of Latin at Chapel Hill, was President of this College also for a time, since which the Rev. Mr. Wingate has filled the place. Prof. Wingate is a native of Darlington District, S. C., was educated here several years ago and has been connected with the College ever since. He is a very pleasant gentleman, of middle age, and possesses energy and talent. His labors have been useful and successful and he is highly respected and admired. The cost of the present building and fixtures was about $14,000. The course of instruction is pretty thorough, embracing modern languages, but the opportunities for teaching the arts and practical sciences are not very extensive. There were once 140 students here at one time, but the number for some years has not exceeded 80 or 90. Many eminent Baptist Ministers have been educated here, and not a few distinguished men in other walks of life. The Trustees were originally appointed by the Legislature, but have since selected their successors. Among the Trustees now are Hon. Calvin Graves, John Kerr and Gen. A. Dockery. The College has no library and but little if any fund, but the two Literary Societies have libraries of a few thousand volumes.

The old year is closing and will soon be numbered among the things that were, but the events it has added to the page of history will leave an impression on the world that can never be erased. We enter another year under remarkable circumstances, and as time rolls by in its measured periods we must meet the future, for we cannot escape it, and work out our manifest destiny. Our boys and girls should make good use of their time at school, for in times like these we are more fully convinced of the value of education. Amid the misfortunes and revolutions that now surround us, a good education, with energy and integrity, is worth more than land, negroes, family or money. It is very essential also for every body in these times to know how to travel at night by the stars, how to use a gun, and ride horseback, swim, and climb trees. Truly,

LONG GRABS.

Valuable Land for Sale.

ONE Tract on Little River in Randolph county, containing 525 acres, on which is a first rate Dwelling and Kitchen, nearly new, with other out-houses; and also a valuable orchard. This tract contains about 50 acres of bottom land on said River.

One other Tract containing 300 acres, with Dwelling and other out-houses, about 60 acres under cultivation. This tract has valuable Timber, and is mostly level land.

The above tracts of land are valuable wheat, corn, oats and tobacco lands.

One other tract containing 800 acres. This tract abounds with valuable timber, and is very valuable grain land.

The above Lands are South of Asheboro' about 15 miles, and North of Troy, in Montgomery county, about 12 miles. The locality is in as healthy a portion of the State as any in North Carolina.

Refugees desiring to purchase lands will find the above to be very desirable property. Terms easy. My address is Carsway, Randolph county, N. C.

NATHAN SPENCER.

Jan'y 6, 1863. 91*8tpd

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

On his recent visit to Mississippi President Davis delivered a speech before the Legislature of that State, from which we copy a paragraph or two:—

The President spoke of his love for the old Union, as a matter of regret that the best affections of his heart should have been bestowed upon an object so unworthy—that he should have loved so long a government which was rotten to its very core. He had predicted from the beginning a fierce war; though it had assumed more gigantic proportions than he had calculated upon. He was emphatic in his declaration that under no circumstances would he consent to re-union.

The Conscription and Exemption laws were touched upon and the necessity of the one and the intention of the other explained. He thought there might properly be a revision of the latter, and trusted there would be no conflict between Confederate and State laws on the subject of the military.

To the question of recognition and intervention, the President devoted only a few words. We had a right to expect recognition long since, but it had not come, and his advice was: "Put not your faith in princes," nor rest your hop s upon foreign nations. It seemed that England still refused to take any steps towards either recognition or mediation. France had made a move that looked friendly to us, and when she extended the hand of friendship, we would be ready to grasp it.

Though the war had somewhat exceeded his expectations, yet he never doubted our final success, and he considered it now as absolutely certain. The duration of the war was a question of time. He thought, however, it was not possible for a war waged upon such a tremendous scale, to be protracted. Be it long or short, however, we could not be the first to cry "hold, enough."

There are two grand objects of the enemy: 1st, to get possession of the river, and thus cut our Confederacy in two, and secondly, to seize the Confederate Capitol, and hold it up to foreign nations as an evidence that the Confederacy does not exist.

The President dwelt at some length upon the vast importance of thwarting the enemy's designs upon this valley; he considered its defence a necessity not only to the people here, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburg and Port Hudson were points that must be defended, and every effort must be strained for this purpose. Vicksburg, he said, would stand, and Port Hudson would stand, if the people were true to themselves. This done, the Northwest would grow restive and cease to support a war ruinous to them and beneficial only to New England contractors. From the Northwest he looked for the first gleams of peace.

The President laid particular stress upon the encouraging fact that we had improved in every respect since the war began. Our armies were superior in number, and improved in quality and appointments. Our manufactories had made rapid progress; Mississippi alone had clothed and subsisted the whole army upon her soil. Our people had learned to economise. They wear homespun. He felt like taking off his hat to a women dressed in homespun. He had an unfaltering belief in the justice of our cause, and a profound reverence for the decrees of Heaven. He noticed with evident satisfaction the superior morality of our army to that of the invader. In God and the valor of our troops he trusted.

THE PRESIDENT AT RALEIGH.—President Davis reached this City on Saturday evening last, on his way from the West to Richmond. The President was respectfully and warmly greeted and addressed the people assembled at the Western Depot for some twenty minutes, on the state of the country. He repeated the good news of our signal victories at Murfreesboro' and Vicksburg, which was received with enthusiastic applause by the people. He also alluded in the most complimentary terms to Gov. Vance and to the State, for the efforts which have been made in the common cause. He said the Governor had put his shoulders to the wheel, and had greatly aided him by swelling our regiments with conscripts; and that the soldiers of our State had been everywhere in the forefront of the battle, winning laurels for themselves, for their State, and the Confederacy. He spoke with the utmost confidence of the final result of the struggle, and urged our people to continue to fill up their thinned regiments in Virginia, as the best means of meeting and vanquishing the foe and securing peace.—*Raleigh Standard.*

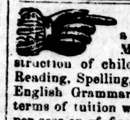
President Davis.—PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—President Davis reached here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was greeted at the Southern depot by a crowd, cheering loudly, and clamorous for a speech. The President responded briefly, and spoke most encouragingly of the prospects in the West and South. He is in excellent health and fine voice.

Mississippi and the War Debt.—Governor Pettus, in a brief message to the Legislature of Mississippi, transmits the joint resolutions of the State of Alabama on the subject of guaranteeing the war debt of the Confederate Government by the several States, and says: "I doubt not that the Legislature will do all in its power to satisfy our sister States, the Confederate Government and the world, that Mississippi is willing to sink or swim with the Government to which she has voluntarily attached herself, now and hereafter."

Well Done, Missouri.—We are glad to learn that Missouri has recently contributed fifteen additional regiments to the Confederate army. Several of these regiments participated in the recent battle in Arkansas.—*Richmond Whig.*

Heavy Loss.—A Kentucky correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy, who has had access to Northern papers, says that according to their statement, the Federal loss in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, in killed, wounded and prisoners, since August 7, is 78,980.

Sailed for Europe.—Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, has sailed for Europe to procure Bibles. The Virginia Bible Society has authorized him to procure 35,000 Bibles and Testaments. Other societies in the Confederacy have joined in the effort.—*Richmond Dispatch.*



Mrs. Colton will open

a SCHOOL in Asheborough on the first Monday in February next, for the instruction of children in elementary studies, such as Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, and other kindred branches. The terms of tuition will vary from seven to fifteen dollars per session of five months. Board may be had in her family for a few Misses at a reasonable rate, where particular attention will be given to form correct principles and habits.

Asheborough, Jan'y 3, 1863. 91*3t

HORSE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell a GOOD WORK HORSE at a reasonable price. Apply at my place, 3 miles South of Galatia Church. ARCH'D RAY.

Jan'y 1, 1863. 91*2tpd

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my LAND on the West side of Gum Swamp, 7 miles from Laurinburgh Depot, containing 400 acres, which is as productive as any land in the lower end of Richmond county, N. C. On the premises there is a comfortable dwelling, with all necessary outhouses. Any person wishing to purchase can either apply to myself on the premises, or address me at Springfield, N. C. DUNCAN JONES.

Dec'r 27, 1862. 91*6tpd

WAR NEWS.

More Fighting at Murfreesboro'—CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 3.—The following official despatch has just been received:

Murfreesboro', Jan. 2.—The enemy retired last night but a short distance in rear of his former position. We had a short and sharp contest this evening. We drove his left flank from its position, but our attacking party again returned, with considerable loss to both sides.

Gens. Wheeler and Wharton were again in their rear yesterday, and captured 200 prisoners, one piece of artillery, and destroyed 200 loaded wagons.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 3.—All is quiet along the lines to day. Cold rain has been falling, with slight intermission, all day, which bears heavily upon our men, who have now been six days in line of battle.

The enemy, in strong force, continue in position about three miles northwest of the town.

Nashville has been reinforced.

Brig. Gen. Hanson was severely wounded in the leg in the late battle.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan 3.—Among the prisoners brought here within the last two days, twenty-three different regiments were represented.

Three cars in a train loaded with our wounded, were jerked from the track six miles from Bridgeport, Friday morning, and seven soldiers were killed. The train was coming from Murfreesboro'.

The news from Tennessee.—RICHMOND, Jan. 6.—The city was full of rumors yesterday respecting movements in Tennessee, and some uneasiness was manifested by those who are eternally anticipating bad news. At a late hour last night we obtained the following dispatch from the War Department, showing that Bragg has met with no reverse, but withdrew to a safe position, having doubtless received information of a heavy reinforcement of the enemy from Nashville:

"CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 5.—To Gen. S. Cooper, Adj't and Insp. Gen. Sir:—We retired from Murfreesboro', in perfect order. All the stores are saved. About four thousand Federal prisoners, five thousand stand of small arms, and twenty-four cannon, brass and steel, have already been received here.

"Respectfully, B. S. EWELL, A. A. G."

Important from Vicksburg.—Another "Change of Base."—RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

VICKSBURG, Jan. 2d, 1863.—*Hon. Jos. A. Seddon*, Secretary of War: The enemy finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroads upon our position here, has reembarked, leaving a considerable quantity of entrenching tools and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut-Gen. Com.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 2.—Skirmishing continued all day yesterday. No general engagement is expected until the arrival of McClernand and Sherman, with the balance of the Yankee army. We are confident of our ability to hold Vicksburg against any force the yankees may bring against us.

LATER.—This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were erecting works on the Lake, causing them to evacuate the place, leaving all their implements for fortifying, &c. Our forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the Lake, the enemy having returned to their transports and gone down the Yazoo.

LATEST.—The enemy have left the Chickasaw Bayou, and are reported going on their transports to Snider's Bluff, on the Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make an attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their movements.

Arkansas.—We have had the pleasure (says the Richmond Enquirer) of meeting Senator Clark, of Missouri, who has just returned from a trip to Arkansas and the Southern borders of Missouri. When Gen. Clark left Arkansas he considered affairs in a hopeful, if not indeed in a cheering condition West of the Mississippi. Gen. Hindman gained a signal victory over the enemy at Cane Hill, on Prarie Grove, on the 7th Dec. The battle field was on the line between Arkansas and the Indian country, and not far from the Elk Horn battle-ground. The enemy, with their usual veracity, are claiming the victory here, with a loss on their side of 1000 and on ours of 2000 men. The following statement from the Arkansas Patriot of the 11th, is, we are assured, almost in the words of Gen. Hindman's official dispatch to Gen. Holmes. We will only add that Hindman chased the enemy twelve miles, but was compelled to fall back for subsistence, the country then being desolated:

Glorious Victory in the West.—A battle was fought at Prarie Grove, on the 7th instant, between our forces under Maj. Gen. Hindman, and the enemy in force, which resulted in a glorious victory to our arms. Our loss was 350 in killed, wounded and missing, that of the enemy was over 1,000. We took 20 or 30 wagons loaded with clothing and 300 prisoners, including quite a number of officers, and four stand of colors.

After the battle, the enemy sent in to Gen'l Hindman a flag of truce, asking twelve hours time to bury his dead, which was granted.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of Floral College take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have succeeded in again procuring the services of Rev. Daniel Johnson as Principal of this school.

A full corps of competent Instructers both in the Literary and Ornamental Departments will be supplied.

The school will open on Wednesday the 14th of Jan'y 1863. Circulars containing full particulars in regard to terms, &c., can be had on application to Rev. Daniel Johnson, Gilopolis, N. C.

The Steward's Hall will also be under the control and management of Mr. Johnson.

Board at Steward's Hall $18 per month.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y to Board of Trustees.

Dec'r 27, 1862. 89-4w

Deep River Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a tract of LAND, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of Deep River, in Moore county, about 15 miles Northwest of Carthage. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, oats and especially of WHEAT. There is on the premises one of the best sites for a Mill or Factory to be found on Deep River.

Refugees and others wishing to purchase an excellent farm remote from danger would do well to make early application to the undersigned in person or by letter at Carthage, N. C. W. T. JENKINS.

Dec. 18, 1862. 88*4tpd

TURPENTINE HACKS.

I HAVE a good supply of Turpentine HACKS, on hand, which I am ready to sell to those who may wish to purchase. Also, ready to prepare Axes at short notice, in the best manner.

L. WOOD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 30. 90 3mpd

10,000 lbs. of good Pork wanted

by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1862. 90 2w

HORSE SHOEING.

OWING to the advance in the price of Iron the subscriber is compelled to raise the price of shoeing to $1 per shoe. He does this with reluctance, but its necessity will be apparent to his customers when he states, that the iron alone used in making shoes costs more than half of his charge, and more than twice as much as he formerly received for iron and shoeing.

J. W. WELSH.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 2, 1863. 91-6wpd

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

KINSTON, Jan. 5.—Editors State Journal: I have nothing definite from the enemy to-day, further than that they are throwing out a heavy picket force in this direction from towards Newbern. It seems to be conceded on all hands that Butler the Beast is there; and the enemy are making their arrangements for a forward movement in some direction, and that very soon, but I know not which point they will aim for.

State Journal.

[This story about Butler being in Newbern is disproved. He arrived in New York on the 1st, with his Staff, and in Washington City on the 2d. This being false, it is possible, though not so certain, that all the other stories of yankee reinforcements at Newbern and advance on the interior, may be equally false. We hear, however, of extensive movements of our troops predicated on those stories being true.—OBSERVER.]

The Falling Back in Tennessee.—Gen. Bragg has certainly retreated to Shelbyville, 30 miles from his victory at Murfreesboro', as he did last fall from his victory at Perryville. On this occasion he has saved his prisoners, captured guns, stores, &c. But if he has retired to Shelbyville with his whole army he has thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the yankees. There is a very strong position beginning with Shelbyville on the left, extending across the railroad running from Nashville to Chattanooga, at or near its junction with the Shelbyville road, with its centre at a place called Decker's, and its right terminating in the Cumberland Mountains—the whole distance being 25 miles from left to right, which, we understand, military men thought last summer ought to be the place to defend East Tennessee.

It may be that Bragg has fallen back to this position. If he has, all is right. But if he has merely gotten out of the way, with the design to go to reinforce the army facing Grant, which is 300 miles off, then Eastern Tennessee is in great danger, if Rosecrans wishes to take it. If he should once get possession of it, 200,000 men cannot dislodge him. And East Tennessee is precisely the very portion of the Confederacy which it is most inconvenient for us to lose, since it outs it completely in two.

The New York Herald says the yankees lost 20,000 men in the battle of the 31st, but were victorious! That is a lie on the face of it.

Rich. Dispatch.

FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—A flag of truce boat reached City Point from Fortress Monroe at a late hour on Sunday night. Capt E. B. Branch, of this city, has kindly furnished us with New York dates of the 3d, from which we make the extracts below. It will be seen from the confused and contradictory telegrams given concerning the battle of Murfreesboro, that the Abolitionists have met with a severe reverse. It is a significant fact too, in this connection, that the Herald has no editorial comment on the *victory*, and that both gold and foreign exchange have advanced in New York. We copy from the Herald the following, (says the Express):—

Important from Tennessee—Terrific Battle near Murfreesboro.'—The news from Tennessee is of the highest importance. A great battle was fought at Murfreesboro' on Wednesday last, the 31st ult., between the Union forces under Gen. Rosecrans and the rebels under Gen Joe Johnston. The demonstration against Murfreesboro' was made by Gen. Rosecrans for the purpose of possessing sufficient country to feed his army while his communications in the rear were interrupted. It was ascertained that Morgan and Forrest were engaged in raids north and west, and that in consequence of their absence the rebels were badly off for cavalry. It was asertained also that Murfreesboro' was not fortified, and the moment being most favorable for an advance Gen. Rosecrans determined to take the field in person. The army was divided into three corps under Gens. Crittenden, McCook, and Thomas. During the whole of Friday there was considerable skirmishing with the enemy, but the onward movement was not seriously opposed by the rebels. The whole rebel force appeared to fall back slowly, with the intention evidently of concentrating at Murfreesboro' or some point in the neighborhood.

On Saturday morning skirmishing became more serious, and the enemy resisted with more than their usual energy. On reaching Lytle's creek the enemy was found strongly posted in force, and there the Union troops rested for the night. It is estimated that General Rosecrans succeeded thus far in bagging about 500 prisoners.

On Sunday the 28th nothing was accomplished.

On Monday, the 29th, Gen. Rosecrans ordered the entire army to push forward. At one o'clock the Union army was within six miles of Murfreesboro. Gen. Rosecrans' entire army got across Stewart's creek in safety. The rebels slowly retreated to Stone's river, within a short distance of Murfreesboro, where it was expected they would make a final stand.

On Tuesday, the 30th, there was some skirmishing, and as the wind was blowing in the face of the enemy, the advantage was in our favor. It became evident that a great battle was to be fought, and that the morrow would decide the fate of Murfreesboro.

Telegram to Secretary Stanton.—The Sec'y of War yesterday received the following advices:

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—The following has just been received by telegraph from Cincinnati, dated

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.—A terrible battle was fought yesterday. The latest from the field is up to noon. The rebel centre had been broken, and things looked favorable. The losses are reported to be enormous. Stanly, Rousseau and Palmer are wounded, and the rebels Cheatham and Rains are killed.

NEAR MURFREESBORO', Dec. 31.—Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers. Gen. Anderson's troops suffered severely. Majs. Rosengarten and Ward are killed. Gens. Stanley, Rousseau and Palmer are wounded.

2 P. M.—Gen. Thomas has just broken the rebel centre and *driven the enemy a mile. We are advancing our whole line.*

Gen. Rosecrans is personally superintending the movements. One shot killed two of his staff officers.

The 15th Wisconsin reg't has lost 7 captains.

Gen. Negley's artillery is still mowing the rebels in the centre.

Gen. Crittenden's left wing has taken the intrenchments at Murfreesboro'.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1.—Gen. Rosecrans captured Murfreesboro' on Tuesday morning, and now occupies it. *The rebels are retreating to Tullahoma.* The rebels made but little resistance, though Rosecrans lost the train of wagons following him, which was captured by the rebels under Col. Morgan of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.—The federals encountered the rebels on the 30th ult., near Stewart's creek. After heavy skirmishing, the rebels were driven back. We captured 100 prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number of rebels. Our loss was 70 killed and wounded.

At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renewed with great fury. Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Gen. Hardee. After desperate fighting, with heavy loss on both sides, Gen. McCook retreated two miles. He soon rallied, and was again driven back. At night he was 4 miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning. The fight continued until 10 p. m., at which time we had maintained our position. The Union loss is very heavy.

Killed: Brig. Gen. Sill; Lieut. Col. Garesche, Chief of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff; Brig. Gen. Willick, of Indiana; Cols. Kell, 24 Ohio; Shaffer, Acting Brig. Gen.; Farmer, 15th Ky.; Jones, 24th Ohio; Carpenter, 18th Wis; Lieut. Cols. Cotton, 6th Ky.; Jones, 39th Indiana; McKee, 15th Wis.; Majs. Carpenter, 19th regulars; Rosengarten, of Philadelphia; Capt. Garrett, 19th Illinois.

Wounded: Maj. Gen. Rousseau, Ky.; Brig. Gens. E. M. Kirk, Illinois; Wood, Indiana; Van Cleve, Minn.; Col. Cassole, Ohio, Lieut. Col. Berry, 5th, Ky.; Majs. Stemmer, 16th, and King, 15th, regulars; and many others.

The 21st, 25th and 35th Illinois lost two-thirds, and the 15th and 38th Ohio one-half their number. The 101st Ohio lost 125 men; the 38th Indiana about the same number. The total killed and wounded is estimated at 2,500. The rebel loss exceeds ours.

The rebel Gen. J. E. Rains was killed, and the rebel Gen. Cheatham was wounded and taken prisoner. We have captured 500 prisoners.

The fight was renewed at 3 p. m., on January 1. The cannonading was heard at Nashville.

At 10 a. m., Gens. Wood's and Van Cleve's divisions were in Murfreesboro', *driving the enemy, who were in full retreat.*

300 prisoners reached Nashville at 6 p. m., on January 1, including the following commissioned officers: